

11 OCT 1965

Mrs. Charlotte Moton Hubbard
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mrs. Hubbard:

Your letter to [REDACTED] concerning United Nations Day has been referred to me for reply.

Since this marks the United Nations' 20th anniversary, we are particularly pleased to participate in this observance. The Director of Central Intelligence plans to send a message to each employee emphasizing the President's request that all American citizens participate. The posters for International Cooperation Year and United Nations Day will be displayed on appropriate bulletin boards.

Thank you for letting us know of the concert planned for 12 December at Constitution Hall.

Sincerely,

/s/ Emmett D. Echols

Emmett D. Echols
Director of Personnel

UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET	
<p align="center">CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP</p>					
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS		DATE	INITIALS	
1	C/BSO				
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ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY	
APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION	
COMMENT		FILE		RETURN	
CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE	
<p>Remarks: Attached are:</p> <p>A. Draft of the Employee Bulletin for United Nations Day,</p> <p>B. Draft of letter to Mrs. Hubbard,</p> <p>C. Statement as to what United Nations Day is, and</p> <p>D. Agency plans for United Nations Day.</p> <p><i>2. Envelope containing promotion material.</i></p>					
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER					
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.				DATE	
C/BSO				28 Sept	

UNITED NATIONS DAY - WHAT IT IS!

United Nations Day, October 24, 1965, commemorates the day twenty years ago when the United Nations was created in San Francisco.

The year 1965 marks the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations and the President has asked the citizens of this Nation to observe Sunday, October 24, 1965, as United Nations Day by means of community programs which will demonstrate their faith in the United Nations and contribute to a fuller understanding of its aims, problems, and accomplishments.

AGENCY PLANS FOR UNITED NATIONS DAY

An All Employees Bulletin will be issued (draft attached) informing personnel of the world-wide observance of this Day and expressing the views of the Director in continuing our employees' interest in the work of the United Nations.

Posters, with the President's Proclamation, will be displayed on the bulletin boards to remind Agency personnel of United Nations Day.

OBSERVANCE OF UNITED NATIONS DAY

1. What it is: For the past several years, the State Department has sponsored Nation-wide observance of 24 October, the anniversary of the creation of the United Nations, as United Nations Day. Special attention is being given to the 1965 United Nations Day since it is the 20th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.
2. National program: Since 1965 marks the 20th anniversary, the President has asked the citizens of this Nation to observe this occasion by means of community programs which will demonstrate their faith in the United Nations and contribute to a fuller understanding of its aims, problems, and accomplishments.
3. Agency program: For the past few years, an appropriate message has been distributed to Agency employees. We propose that such a message be issued by the Director to mark the 20th anniversary and, in addition, that posters supplied by the Department of State be placed on Agency bulletin boards during the week of 18 October.

(A suggested draft of the Director's message (Tab A) and samples of the posters supplied by the Department (Tab B) are attached.)

4. Report of Agency observance: As in years past, the Agency has been asked to report its plans for observing this occasion. A suggested letter for release by the Director of Personnel is attached. (Tab C)

UNITED NATIONS DAY

President Johnson has proclaimed Sunday, October 24, 1965, as United Nations Day to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of this organization which plays such a vital role throughout the world.

This is an appropriate time for each of us to review the four purposes for which the United Nations was founded:

TO SAVE SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS FROM THE SCOURGE OF WAR

TO REAFFIRM FAITH IN FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE SOVEREIGN EQUALITY OF NATIONS LARGE AND SMALL

TO ESTABLISH CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH JUSTICE AND RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW CAN BE MAINTAINED

TO PROMOTE SOCIAL PROGRESS AND BETTER STANDARDS OF LIFE IN LARGER FREEDOM

The United States has joined more than 100 nations to commemorate this 20th anniversary of United Nations as International Cooperation Year. You are urged to assist wherever possible and to attend programs planned to celebrate this occasion in your local community.

DD/S 65-4668

8 OCT 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

SUBJECT: United Nations Day

President Johnson has proclaimed Sunday, October 24, 1965, as United Nations Day to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of this organization which plays such a vital role throughout the world.

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The United States has joined more than 100 nations in commemorating this 20th anniversary of the United Nations as International Cooperation Year. You are urged to assist wherever possible and to attend programs planned to celebrate this occasion in your local community.

Signed

W. F. RABORN
Director

Concur: 5 OCT 1965
Date

DD/S/RCS

Retyped: O-DD/S:maq (4 Oct 65)

Distribution:

Orig - DCI (for return to DD/S)

1 - RR

1 - DD/S Subject (w/h) 1 - DD/S Chrono (w/h)

1 - D/Perm

Signed

R. L. Zimmerman
Deputy Director
for Support

W W Day 1964

ED NAT

A Proclamation

Whereas the United Nations is dedicated to the same noble principles that have made our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution a constant beacon of hope and inspiration for all mankind; and

Whereas the United Nations has for 19 years repeatedly and decisively proved to be an increasingly effective and respected action agency for world peace, progress, and prosperity; and

Whereas the United Nations, through its efforts and through those of its specialized agencies, has greatly benefited the United States and each of its other members, individually and collectively; and

Whereas the United Nations has kindled an ever-increasing recognition and practice throughout the world of those humanitarian principles to which this country has long been dedicated; and

Whereas the United Nations has earned, and is entitled to receive an affirmative expression of the respect and recognition of this Nation, and of each of its other members, for its inestimable contributions to international peace, justice, and understanding; and

Whereas it is essential that the United Nations be supported both morally and materially, by us and by all of its other members; and

Whereas intelligent public support of the United Nations by the people of this Nation depends

in large measure upon a wide dissemination to our people of significant and accurate information concerning the United Nations; and

Whereas the General Assembly of the United Nations has resolved that October twenty-fourth, the anniversary of the coming into force of the United Nations Charter, should be dedicated each year to making known the purposes, principles, and accomplishments of the United Nations;

Now, therefore, I, Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge the citizens of this Nation to observe Saturday, October 24, 1964, as United Nations Day by means of community programs which will demonstrate their faith in the United Nations and contribute to a fuller understanding of its aims, problems, and accomplishments.

I also call upon the officials of the Federal and State Governments and upon local officials to encourage citizen groups and agencies of the press, radio, television, and motion pictures to engage in appropriate observance of United Nations Day throughout the land in cooperation with the United States Committee for the United Nations and other organizations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-eighth.

Lyndon B. Johnson

OCTOBER 24 1964



October 24
United Nations Day 1964

It is harder to build than to demolish.

Between the architect's vision and the last brush of paint, construction demands careful skill and creative patience. To raze a building requires no more than the ability to wield a pick—or explode a bomb.

Similarly, it is harder to live in peace than to die by violence.

While the demands of peace are endless and complex, violence has a primitive simplicity about it which, even now, can influence human behaviour. Even though it has never really settled anything it can still appear as a short-cut solution, an instant substitute for wisdom.

Nineteen years ago the architects of the United Nations Charter showed that they understood this very clearly. When they expressed our *determination* "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" they recognised that if the words were to have more than rhetorical value the new world organization must differ radically from its ill-fated predecessor, the League of Nations. They recognised the demands of peace. First, that all men—all nations—are involved in them. Hence the nearly universal membership of the United Nations. And second, that peace involves the material welfare of all men. Hence the remarkable scope of United Nations action today in economic and social development and in the promotion and protection of human rights and freedoms.

It can be argued, of course, that even if much has been done, during the past nineteen years, to build on this grand design, much more remains undone. There is still violence in the world. There is still appalling poverty.

This cannot be denied.

At the same time it is worth noting that the ideas embodied in the Charter are, in many respects, as new and fresh today as they were in San Francisco. At that time they were unprecedented and man, with all his

great qualities, does not have a reputation for accepting change with alacrity—even when the new direction is clearly to his advantage, and even when the old direction clearly leads to universal self-destruction.

The new ideas, however, are on the table and the changes are abroad. In the face of them reluctance must eventually be replaced by acceptance, and apprehension by confidence in our ability to live together—not through any suffocating discipline of uniformity, but in tolerant cooperative diversity.

Early this year one of a series of Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial Lectures was delivered by his successor as Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant. This was his concluding thought: "Two world wars were fought to make the world safe for democracy. The war we have to wage today has only one goal, and that is to make the world safe for diversity. The concept of peaceful co-existence has been criticized by many who do not see the need to make the world safe for diversity. I wonder if they have ever paused to ask themselves the question: what is the alternative to co-existence? The world is inhabited by over three billion human beings, and yet the fingerprint experts tell us that no two human beings have identical fingerprints. Human beings come in all sizes and shapes and in a variety of colours. This rich diversity is matched by an equal diversity in regard to religious beliefs and political ideologies. We are thrown together on this planet and we have to live together. That is why the Charter imposes the imperative on all human beings to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours. To my mind this is the simplest definition of peaceful co-existence.

Looking ahead I hope we may be imbued with this spirit of tolerance. If all human beings, and nations large and small, were to be moved by this spirit we can indeed make the world safe for diversity, and for posterity".

As it begins its twentieth year the United Nations remains, as it was at its birth, man's most effective instrument so far for the attainment of this goal.

JUNE 15, 1963

By Arthur Larson

What Every U.N. Critic Should Know

CPYRGHT

The organization's recent record shows conclusively that "the United States and the United Nations are both working toward the same kind of world."

A NEW era has opened in the history of the United Nations—an era in which the emphasis should be on realizing its potential rather than merely assuring its survival.

Symptomatic of the earlier period were the opening words of my two articles that appeared in these pages last year (February 24 and April 28): "The crisis of confidence in the United Nations . . ." and "The time of troubles through which the United Nations is now passing . . ."

Of course, the United Nations still has plenty of troubles. But it is no longer necessary to approach a discussion of U.N. affairs in an atmosphere of imminent disaster to the organization.

Let us look at some of the specific evidences of this change within the past two years:

THE CONGO: Eighteen months ago many people feared the United Nations would fail in the Congo and that the burden of the effort and of the failure would be the beginning of the end for the organization. Today the U.N. is in control of the situation, has freedom of movement throughout the Congo, and is proceeding with an orderly transfer of responsibility to the Congolese Government.

Indeed, the principal milestone marking the U.N.'s new era was the peaceful occupation of Kolwezi in Katanga province by United Nations troops early this year. This event signaled the end of the acute military phase in the Congo. It demonstrated that the United Nations could put an army into the field in support of its peace-keeping objectives, and, using its own resources and command, deal with a threat to the peace under almost indescribable difficulties. This event demonstrated, for all to see, that the U.N. could indeed take effective action in a situation in which all the major powers considered themselves to have an interest, despite the fact that every great power except one, the United States, was in some degree opposed to the action. The difficulties in the Congo are not over,

but they are now of a different character. They involve the process of "nation-building," with the U.N. continuing to play a major role in coordinating the strengthening of internal security resources as well as economic development.

FINANCES: Eighteen months ago the U.N. was literally bankrupt and there was genuine concern that the U.S. Congress might deal virtually a financial death blow to the organization by an adverse vote on the U.N. bond issue. Today, although the financial plight of the United Nations is still very serious, the bond issue has been adopted and reasonably well subscribed, and danger of imminent collapse has been averted. Prospects of a solution have been aided in the meantime by the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice holding the assessments for the Congo and Middle East actions to be binding on all members in the same way as the regular budget assessments are; this opinion has been adopted by the General Assembly.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAISHIP: At the period of the U.N.'s deepest crisis we saw the death of Dag Hammarskjöld, the repeated statement by the Soviet Union that it would demand a "troika," or three-man committee, and would refuse to accept any single Secretary-General, and the resultant prospect that the U.N. would thereafter be forever paralyzed by a hamstrung committee or, at best, by a weak and cautious successor to Hammarskjöld. Today we see the Secretary-Generalship being handled with a superb combination of imagination, courage, initiative, patience, and tact by Secretary-General U Thant, ably assisted by such first-rate international public servants as Ralph Bunche and C. V. Narasimhan.

WEST NEW GUINEA: During the crisis period, active hostilities were in progress between Indonesia and the Netherlands, with the always imminent possibility that this spark might set off the

explosive Southeast Asia situation. Today, thanks to the creative courage of U Thant and the skilful diplomacy of Ellsworth Bunker, we have seen a U.N. regime exercise actual transitional political administration over this region, supported by a U.N. armed force of 1,000 Pakistani troops, under an agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands.

COMMUNIST CHINA: At one time it was widely thought that, because of the increasing votes in apparent favor of seating Communist China in the General Assembly, this seating would soon be a reality. In the last General Assembly, however, the relative vote against the seating of Communist China actually increased for the first time, the increase being largely due to the new African members. This change, which reflected a realization that the problem was much more complex than had previously been realized and that it particularly required greater attention to the impact on Nationalist China, in the form of irreversible expulsion, contained a reassuring reminder, if any was needed, that the General Assembly, enlarged as it is, does not stampede blindly on such issues as this but considers them on their merits.

The change in the United Nations story from a period of crisis to a period of confidence is mirrored in the change in attitude toward the organization on the part of its friends and detractors alike.

It seems as though it was only yesterday that the main theme of the U.N.'s enemies was that the organization was too weak to be respected. Today the main theme of these enemies is that the U.N. is too strong to be trusted.

As for its friends, during the crisis period many of them found themselves saying, "It may not be very good, but it is all we have; at least it is a place where you can talk." Today this half-apologetic air is out of place, and the U.N.'s friends can point with renewed pride to its record of achievements

against severe odds. Approved For Release 2001/08/08 : CIA-RDP85-00375R000100130003-5

Another group may also have reason to reconsider its attitude. During the crisis period, a number of people, such as Senator Fulbright and Senator Jackson, were saying that, since the United Nations had run into so many difficulties and was filled with such diverse interests, the United States should shift its emphasis to a "concert of like-minded nations," beginning with the Atlantic community. One wonders whether Senators Fulbright and Jackson are not now asking each other who started this business of referring to de Gaulle as "like-minded."

IN THE period just ahead, the U.N.'s main problem is the financing of past and future special peacekeeping activities. As to the past, the difficulty lies in the continued failure of some members, notably those of the Communist bloc, to pay their assessments for the Congo and Middle East activities. For the future, the concern centers around the failure of the U.N.'s special committee on financing or the current special session of the General Assembly (at this writing) to produce a workable and acceptable plan for the financing of future Congo-type operations.

The purpose here is not to discuss this financial problem, but rather to emphasize that a satisfactory solution may ultimately depend on a realization by the American public that, quite apart from any idealistic or world-minded approach, a healthy and effective United Nations is in line with the most cold-blooded, hard-headed, practical American national interest.

If Americans really understand and believe this, they obviously will not allow this national self-interest to be impaired by the financial strangulation of the U.N., and such statements as "If the Russians won't pay, why should we?" will clearly be seen to be absurd. This is not to say that the United States should go to the opposite extreme and magnanimously pick up any unpaid tab in sight—which it could easily do without hardship. But such open-handedness would be bad for many reasons: it would create the impression that the United States owns the U.N.; it would encourage fiscal irresponsibility in other members; and it would postpone the achievement of a sound long-range solution, which is the goal of the current special session of the General Assembly.

The most straightforward way to analyze the relation of the U.N. to American self-interest in terms of demonstrable fact rather than opinion is to begin with an objective reckoning of the United States "batting average" in favorable U.N. actions.

A compilation of actions with significant substantive content taken by either the Security Council during its sixteenth year or the General Assembly

that there were sixty-two such resolutions. The United States abstained in four votes. As for the remaining fifty-eight, the United States was with the successful majority on fifty-five votes. It was on the losing side in only three. One of the three was concerned with appointing a new committee to investigate the West New Guinea problem. The United States was on the side of a simple majority, but the question happened to be one requiring a two-thirds vote. The other two votes concerned Assembly resolutions calling for cessation of nuclear testing and banning of nuclear weapons without what the United States considered adequate controls. At the same time, the United States was with the majority on the general resolution calling for a renewal of talks on a nuclear test ban with adequate controls.

As to the Seventeenth General Assembly, Ambassador Adlai Stevenson reported to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 13, 1963, that "the U.S. view was the majority view in over 80 per cent of the key votes cast in committees and in the full Assembly. On several issues we abstained, and on two extreme resolutions recommending sanctions against member states we voted against the majority."

Similarly, the official report of Senators Gore and Allott to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and Committee on Appropriations stated:

The results of the Seventeenth Session of the General Assembly, judged in terms of our national interests, were relatively favorable. The United States maintained its record of never having lost a U.N. vote of vital importance to its security interests.

By contrast, just as the United States has never lost on a major issue, the Soviet Union has never won on a major resolution which it has introduced and which the United States has opposed. On the contrary, the record shows a monotonous series of defeats, rebuffs, censures, and condemnations aimed at the Soviet Union. The following is a partial list, taken from the last two sessions, and leaving out of account such dramatic earlier anti-Communist actions as the authorization and extension of the United Nations action in Korea:

►The resolution of October, 1961, against the fifty-megaton bomb.

►The December, 1961, resolution against practices depriving the people of Tibet of their rights and freedoms.

►The resolution of December, 1962, similar to many earlier resolutions, against the continued thwarting of United Nations objectives in Korea.

►The November, 1962, reaffirming United Nations

►The September, 1960, resolution rejecting the Soviet Union's attack on Hammarskjöld and strengthening his hand in the Congo.

►The Cuba resolution of February 15, 1962, overwhelmingly rejecting a resolution calling on the United States to end alleged interference in Cuba.

►The resolution of December, 1962, on refugees from Communist China in Hong Kong.

►The December, 1962, resolution on expropriation, providing that the owner shall be paid appropriate compensation in accordance with international law, and rejecting the Soviet amendment that would have made the right to expropriation absolute.

►The December, 1962, resolution accepting the advisory opinion of the International Court holding that costs of the Congo and Middle East operations are "expenses of the Organization" binding on members.

►The rejection of the seating of Communist China in the General Assembly by an increased vote.

►The overwhelming rejection of the Soviet demand for a three-man committee or "troika" in place of the Secretary-General without so much as a single non-Communist country supporting the Soviet position.

Indeed, the record of American successes and Communist defeats on resolutions where their interests have clashed is so consistent that it is almost creating a new kind of problem—the inability of some Americans to accept the failure of the United States to get its way even on an infrequent and minor point. A good example of this is the uproar over the proposed United Nations Special Fund Agricultural Experiment in Cuba.

Throughout the history of the Special Fund, 97 per cent of the money spent by the fund has gone to countries that the United States is also aiding. The remaining 3 per cent, until now, has gone to Malaya, Saudi Arabia, British North Borneo, Malta, and Singapore—all countries for which aid is certainly not objectionable from the United States point of view. Among the countries receiving aid from the U.N. Special Fund have been Nationalist China, South Korea, and South Vietnam—countries that would hardly have received such aid if political objections by such countries as the Soviet Union were to be taken into account. The total amount laid out by the Special Fund in this way over the past four years has been something in excess of \$250 million.

The Cuba project involves sending five foreign experts, none of them Am-

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mericans, to Cuba for a study of how Cuba could diversify its agriculture. The total amount to be used in this way is \$1,157,600, or less than 0.5 per cent of the expenditures authorized by the Special Fund so far. As everybody realizes, no American dollars will be used in this project. This, however, is quite properly not the end of the matter. There is also the question whether it can be said that the American contribution to the Special Fund is indirectly going into Cuba. There is a simple way of answering this question. The answer depends on whether Communist countries are already receiving out of the Special Fund more than they put into it. The figures are as follows:

Payments into or pledges to the Special Fund by Communist countries	\$8,228,225
Receipts by or commitments to Communist countries from the Special Fund (Yugoslavia, Poland, and now Cuba)	\$5,612,600

This means that, even counting the proposed Cuba project, the Communist countries will have taken out of the fund \$2,500,000 less than they have put in. They thus have an "unfavorable balance of payments," so far as that fund is concerned. Since the critics of this action themselves insist on a division between the Communist and non-Communist relation to the fund, this should apply to input as well as outgo. It follows that the \$1,000,000 going into Cuba must be thought of as coming from the \$8,000,000 contributed by Communist countries and still far from used up. As a matter of fact, since the Communist countries have put into the fund more than they have taken out, they could with even better logic argue that Communist funds are in fact indirectly going into Nationalist China, South Korea, and South Vietnam.

AS small as this item is, there are indications that it will form the excuse for a variety of damaging amendments in Congress aimed at the United Nations appropriation. One type of fallacious argument frequently heard is that, since the United States has contributed roughly 40 per cent of the Special Fund, we must therefore consider that the United States is furnishing 40 per cent of the cost of the Cuba project. Suppose that a baseball coach and a football coach at a university are engaged in a feud. Let us suppose that football brings in \$40,000 a year to the university, basketball \$40,000, other sports \$20,000, and baseball \$2,000. Up until this time all of the money from this athletic fund has been spent on the football field and gymnasium. One day the baseball player repairs the backstop fence and sews up

now says: "Absolutely not! I contribute 40 per cent. Therefore I would be contributing two-fifths of the \$500, or \$200—and I do not like the baseball coach and I refuse!"

Would not the baseball coach be entitled to say: "And what about the \$2,000 I brought in, and from which I have received nothing?"

One can take this position and still say that, as an American, one feels that the proposed Cuba project is unfortunate and that one would be happier if it had never come along. But as an American one must also place high value on our national honor and integrity. The United States solemnly agreed that political considerations would play no part whatsoever in the dispensation of aid under the Special Fund program; and the value of keeping our word greatly outweighs the trivial effect that this project might have on American interests in relation to Cuba. It is interesting that the burden of maintaining the nonpolitical character of the fund has fallen on the shoulders of an American, Paul Hoffman, the managing director of the fund. It is to the eternal credit of this courageous man, who already has amassed an exceptional record of public service, that he has adhered unwaveringly to this principle, in spite of what must have been unusually trying pressures from his fellow Americans.

The record of specific United Nations actions almost uniformly favorable to the American position provides a quick and objective index of the relation of American self-interest to the U.N. It is even more important, however, to examine the relation between the U.S.'s long-range objectives as a nation and the contribution of the U.N. The best way to put the matter is this: What kind of a world does the U.S. want to see? The second question is: Does the U.N. help bring us nearer to that kind of world?

The matter may also be approached by posing the related question: What kind of world does Communism want to see?—followed by the same sequel: Does the United Nations help or hinder Communism in bringing about that kind of world?

The answer to the question of American goals is plain: We want to see a world of independent nations, free from domination by any power or bloc, and free to work out their own national destinies within their dissimilar political, economic, and social systems.

A mere recital of this objective should be enough to indicate that precisely the same objective is obviously that of each of the new countries now making up a large part of U.N. membership. When people worry, therefore, about whether American national interests are being sacrificed by U.N. General Assembly membership, the

reminder that we are all on the same side, so far as the central question of national freedom is concerned.

By contrast, it is the American contention that the Soviet Union aims for the kind of world in which all these newer countries, and everyone else, would be reduced to the status of Communist satellites, under the thumb of international Communist control from Moscow.

TAking this as the Communist goal, can anyone in his right mind suppose that the new countries are going to side with Communism in bringing about this kind of world? We need to remind ourselves that Americans have no monopoly on love for national independence. In many of the newer countries, the present national leaders have gone from colonial jails to chancelleries within a few years, and do not need to be put to school by us on the beauties of freedom and the ugliness of servitude. Not many years ago, I sat at a luncheon table in Blair House with the president of one of the newer countries and his top cabinet officers. As the talk went round the table, it suddenly dawned upon us all that every member of that new government group had been in a colonial jail within the preceding two years. Would it not have come with poor grace from some American to wag his finger at these officials and say, "Now remember, don't go and sell out your independence to international Communism."

When the history of this period comes to be written, it may well be said that the greatest achievement of the United Nations during its first seventeen years was the final frustration of the master plan of Communist world domination. Most of the people who preach about Communist plans for world domination appear to be completely ignorant of what the real plan has been. They still talk about Marxism, but the actual fact is that the Marxist formula was abandoned long ago.

Marx's idea was that the downfall of capitalism would begin in the highly industrialized countries, such as England and Germany, resulting from—of all things—overproduction. He predicted that the rich would get richer and the poor poorer, with maldistribution of this overproduction, until the intolerable situation would lead to a takeover of the existing industrial establishment by the proletariat through revolution.

EVEN before Marx's death, and certainly by the time of the Russian revolution, it was abundantly evident that this pattern was not to work out. Because of the increased strength of labor through labor organizations, plus government in the form of social and labor legislation, plus the en-

lightened good sense of most employers in seeing the advantages of improved working conditions and increased worker purchasing power, the position of the worker was dramatically improved in the very industrialized countries that were supposed to collapse, and, of course, even more dramatically in the United States.

All of this called for a radical revision of Communist theory and strategy. The theoretical problem was to explain how workers in these countries could have improved their lot so richly at the exact time when Marx decreed that they should be descending into intolerable poverty. The answer supplied by Lenin gives the clue to the corresponding revision in Communist world strategy. Lenin's explanation was that the workers, as well as the employers, were prospering at the expense of the colonial peoples, whose riches were being exploited and stolen to the benefit of both employers and workers in the industrial countries. (This idea, which can be shown to be economically ridiculous, is nevertheless still poisoning the attitudes of newly developing countries toward the private investment they so desperately need.)

As to strategy, Lenin in effect reversed Marx, and, since the industrial countries would not obediently fall in line with the Marxian prophecy by furnishing Communist revolutions, Lenin ordained that the Communist revolution must come by way of the underdeveloped and colonial areas. International Communism was to ally itself with the peoples of non-independent areas, so that the grand design was to become a showdown between the Communists, shoulder to shoulder with the non-independent races and peoples, on the one hand, and the imperialist

countries on the other. Lenin accurately sensed that a global groundswell of irresistible force would break up the colonial empires, and he shrewdly planned to carry Communism to world power by associating it with this gigantic force. However, just as the Marxian formula was wrecked by events, so the Leninist formula has been wrecked under the auspices of the U.N. Since the end of World War II, dozens of former colonial dependencies have achieved independent nationhood under the umbrella of the United Nations Charter. Of course, changes in policy by some of the colonial powers have figured prominently in this development. But, on the whole, it is fair to say that the U.N. took over the role of patron of the independence movement, and in the process deprived international Communism of its last chance to carry out the Leninist strategy.

The Katanga episode can be understood only in the light of this global Communist strategy. It does not seem to be generally appreciated that the Congo crisis was international Communism's "last best hope" for a showdown of the Leninist type. If one traces a line on the map along the northern border of Angola, followed by the border between Katanga province and the rest of the Congo, and finally along the southern border of Tanganyika, one has traced a dividing line across the heart of Africa, which is roughly the watershed separating the portion of Africa to the north that in 1960 was mostly under black control, and the portion to the south which was mostly under white control. To the north are all the newly independent countries such as Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea, and the various former French colonial colonies. To the south are the Portuguese colonies of Angola

and Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and so on. The line between Katanga and the rest of the Congo, therefore, was made to order, from the Communist point of view, for a Leninist showdown of Africans backed by Russians against the imperialists.

If there had been no United Nations, it is hard to see how this working out of Communist strategy could have been avoided. When chaos broke out in the Congo shortly after independence, the Congolese Government appealed both to the United States and to the Soviet Union for military help, mainly against the Belgians. The Russians promptly placed 100 Russian trucks and ten Russian planes, as well as personnel, at the disposal of Lumumba. President Eisenhower, however, wisely refused to be drawn into this trap, and said to the Congolese Government: "Do it through the United Nations." The Congolese Government then expressly invited the United Nations to dispatch military assistance, and the rest of the story is well known. A cold war confrontation, which in the opinion of the highest government officials could well have led to World War III, was averted. Soviet personnel were expelled, and the Communist hope for a Leninist showdown was shattered.

If Americans really believe, then, what they say about American national objectives, and if they really believe what they say about the objectives of Communism, it is perfectly clear that American national interest requires financial, political, and moral support of the United Nations, because, in company with the vast majority of United Nations members, the United States and the United Nations are working toward the same kind of world.

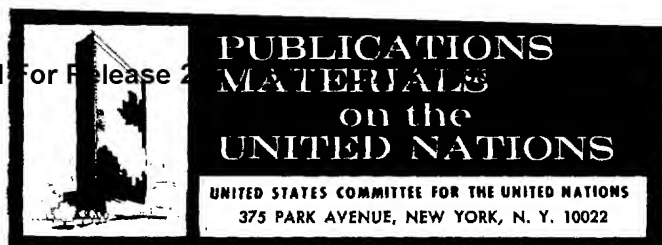
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- *5) Show UN films at community meetings.
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1956 SUEZ: In 1956 the UN brought about a cease-fire in Suez and organized a UN Emergency Force with troops from 10 smaller nations. A reduced but alert UNEF is still on guard along Egypt's and Israel's troubled borders.

1960 CONGO: The UN Force in the Congo has worked under great difficulties to help bring about a unified independent Congo. 16,000 UN troops in the Congo have kept the Soviet Union and other "big powers" out. Without the UN there would have been chaos—possibly leading to World War III—if there had been a communist take-over or a great-power confrontation. The UN withdrew its troops in 1964.

1962 CUBA: In the tense moments of the great-powers' confrontation over Cuba, the UN provided a world-wide forum for presenting the U.S. case and for mustering world opinion—an important factor in initiating the U.S.S.R.'s withdrawal of troops and missiles from Cuba. Although the issue was resolved by the powers concerned, the Security Council discussions provided a "cooling off" period; the Secretary-General's intervention contributed to the diversion of the Soviet ships headed for Cuba.

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1964 CYPRUS: Civil war had broken out between the Greek and Turkish Cypriotes with a consequent possibility of outside intervention by outside forces. The Security Council, at the request of the Cypriote Government, authorized the Secretary-General to organize a Peace-Keeping Force to maintain order in Cyprus. This Force has been effective in discouraging a major outbreak of hostility, although occasional skirmishes still continue.

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HENRY CABOT LODGE

U.S. Representative to the UN 1953-60

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CARLTON R. SICKLES

Congressman-at-large from Maryland

How does the United Nations help keep the peace?

By mobilizing the public opinion of the world.

By encouraging respect for freedom, human rights and international law.

By economic help and technical assistance to combat basic causes of war: hunger, poverty, illiteracy and ill-health.

By discussion, conciliation, or police action where absolutely essential.

If no United Nations peace soldier stood in Cyprus or in the Middle East, it is possible that a U.S. soldier would stand there, uneasily eyeing his counterpart from a major power on the other side of the fence. United Nations troops are preventing great-power confrontations which could light the fires of World War III.

"In the world of today any breach of the peace could lead to the destruction of civilization... the United Nations has helped to deter or to terminate warfare in Iran and Greece, in Kashmir and Korea, in the Congo and the Caribbean, and twice in the Middle East and twice in the Western Pacific. It is not fanciful to speculate that any or all of us may owe our lives to the fact that these dangers were contained, with the active and persistent help of the processes of the United Nations."

DEAN RUSK

Secretary of State

If you have more questions about the United Nations, you will probably find the answers in our booklet, *Facts For Fallacies*, available for 15¢ from the U.S. Committee for the United Nations, New York 11.

The U. S. Position

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The U.S. assumed leadership in all these UN actions.

The U.S. favored the armistice and the creation of the new state of Israel.

The U.S. sent troops to Korea because it viewed the defense of South Korea as vital to U.S. security. We led in rallying UN support and welcomed the additional troops and supplies.

The U.S. has strongly supported UNEF.

The U.S. under two Presidents, a Republican and a Democrat, supported UN action in the Congo as the best way of avoiding communist subversion or an all-out war.

President Kennedy included use of the UN in his five-point proposal for resolving the issue. We endorsed the Secretary-General's efforts.

The distinguished American diplomat, Ellsworth Bunker, was called upon by the Secretary-General to act as intermediary in settling the dispute. The U.S. looks upon this as an example of the effective use of the "good offices" of the Secretary-General.

The U.S. has supported the establishment of a UN Peace Force and has offered a voluntary contribution for it.

The U.S. voted in favor of controlled disarmament.

The U.S. co-sponsored this resolution.

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The UN in Action

The UN has proposed a world-wide monitoring scheme to be conducted by the World Meteorological Organization on levels of radioactivity.

The 18th General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution declaring outer space to be the domain of all states, and that the free exploration and use of outer space and celestial bodies shall be carried on for the benefit and in the interests of all mankind.

FINANCES: The UN budget is determined by a scale of assessments based broadly on each nation's ability to pay. According to the Charter a nation loses its vote for non-payment of assessments, both regular and special, after 2 years. The heavy costs of UNEF and the Congo operation have put the UN in debt because some nations, like the U.S.S.R. and France, have refused for policy reasons to pay their share. Others claim they have been unable to pay for economic reasons. This past year a terminal date was set for the military operation in the Congo and UNEF expenditures have been reduced. New peace-keeping efforts—Yemen, Cyprus—are being paid for by voluntary contributions from member governments principally concerned.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION: The UN continues to strengthen the foundations of peace and freedom through its Technical Aid programs. It has suggested principles to protect private foreign investment and encourage the flow of private capital. A new program for the training of national technical personnel for industrialization of less developed countries is under discussion. Four out of five of the UN's staff work on programs related to economic improvement.

ROLE OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES: The necessity for international cooperation in specific areas of human concern led to the establishment of the Specialized Agencies. Working on very small budgets, they provide better living for all. An example taken from the work of each of the major Specialized Agencies is listed on the last page along with the Per Capita Cost.

Is the UN a "super-state"?

"The UN is not a super-state above nations, but a world community embracing them all, rooted in law and justice and enhancing the potentialities and common purposes of all peoples. . . . The United Nations . . . has already accomplished what no nation singly, or any limited group of nations, could have accomplished alone."

GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

To what extent does the UN support U.S. national interests?

"We have a United Nations . . . in which the Soviet Union has had to resort to a veto on 100 occasions, while we have never had to resort to a veto at all. We have a United Nations which the Soviet Premier has bitterly attacked on numerous occasions as U.S. controlled. A United Nations the Communists have never been able to control or subvert to their own use."

THOMAS H. KUCHEL
Senator from California

Can the UN send American boys to fight abroad?

"No. The United Nations cannot make the United States or any nation send troops to fight anywhere. In the Korean war, it was our government that sent our forces into battle—because it was in the American interest to stop the Communist aggression."

HENRY CABOT LODGE

Do Communists dominate the UN?

"It is also true that there are some Communist-bloc citizens employed by the UN. How could it be otherwise? They are members of the organization. . . . But of 20 top jobs, they hold only two. And of the other professional and executive posts Americans outnumber the Russians by almost nine to one."

LIONEL VAN DEERLIN
Congressman from San Diego, California

Should each country have one vote regardless of size?

"Some have suggested that all General Assembly votes should be weighted to reflect population, or wealth, or level of contribution; or some combination of these or other factors. I do not believe that so far-reaching an answer would be realistic or practical. The equal vote in the General Assembly for each member—however unequal in size, wealth, experience, technology, or other criterion—is rooted in the idea of 'sovereign equality'. And that idea is not one which any nation, large or small, is eager to abandon."

DEAN RUSK
Secretary of State

What about the Congo?

"Of all the myths about the United Nations, the most astonishing to me is that the United Nations policy in the Congo somehow helped the Soviet Union. The fact is that it was the United Nations policy of insulating the Congo from outside interference that led Mr. Khrushchev to demand Mr. Hammarskjöld's resignation. It is the only time in the history of the United Nations that frustration has reached the level of shoe pounding."

ADLAIDE STEVENSON

The U.S. Position

The U.S. supports the monitoring scheme.

The U.S. co-sponsored the resolution together with the U.S.S.R.

The U.S. pays a little less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the regular UN budget (the U.S.S.R. pays $\frac{1}{4}$). The U.S. has paid 47% of UNEF and Congo operations. The U.S. believes *all* UN members must demonstrate collective financial responsibility although percentages may vary. The U.S. supports the International Court decision that these special assessments are a regular part of each member's dues and thus members two years behind in their payments *should lose their vote* as stated in Article 19 of the Charter. The U.S. has supported Security Council action in regard to the new peace-keeping efforts in Yemen and Cyprus.

The U.S. has strongly supported UN aid programs since they are based on the principle of helping those who help themselves. (UN aid money has to be matched by the recipient nation.)

The U.S. is a member of each Specialized Agency and fully supports and benefits from their programs.

THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

WHO sets health standards to limit large-scale epidemics.
FAO encourages research in improved farming methods.
UPU makes possible rapid flow of international mail.
UNESCO one goal is to provide every child with a chance to go to school.
ICAO develops safety in international flights by an intricate network of air navigation aids.
WMO provides rapid weather forecasting for all.
IMCO has established a standard of safety regulations at sea.
ITU standardizes communications equipment and procedures to help lower costs of international communication.
IAEA sponsors research projects on peaceful uses of atomic energy.
BANK (and its affiliates) advises on economic development plans and helps by providing loans.

ESTIMATED PER CAPITA COST OF THE UN TO THE U.S.
 for the calendar year 1964: 99 $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢

UNITED NATIONS

The Regular Budget	15 $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
UN Emergency Force	3 $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
The Congo: Military	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
Economic	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
UN Force in Cyprus	1¢

SPECIAL VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS

United Nations Children's Fund	6 $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
Technical Assistance and Special Fund	30 $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
Refugees: Relief and Works Agency for Palestine... ..	12 $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
UN High Commissioner	$\frac{1}{10}$ ¢

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

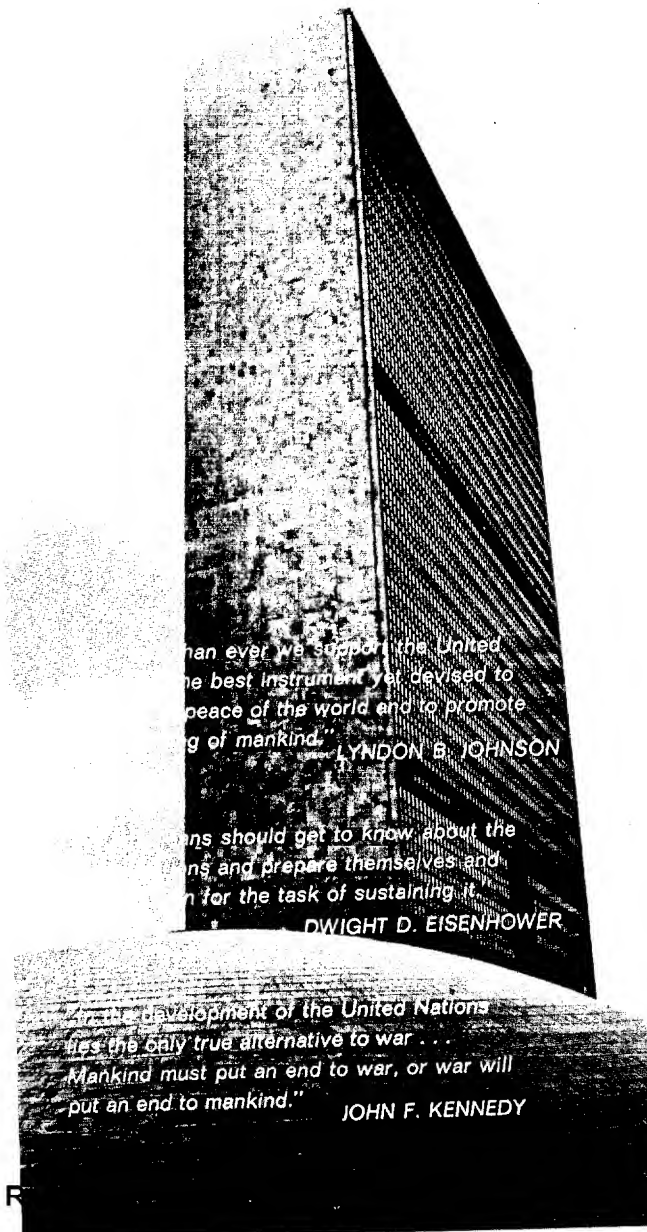
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	4¢
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) ..	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
International Labor Organization (ILO)	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	$\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
International Telecommunications Union (ITU)	$\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	9 $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	$\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
World Health Organization (WHO)	6¢
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	$\frac{1}{10}$ ¢

TOTAL	99 $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢
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WHAT THE UN IS WHAT THE UN DOES
THE U. S. AND THE UN WHAT THE
UN COSTS HOW YOU CAN HELP



Approved For R

30003-5

To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war . . .

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and the sovereign equality of nations large and small . . .

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for international law can be maintained . . .

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom . . .

Since the United Nations was created in 1945, fundamental changes affecting all mankind have taken place:

The world has entered the atomic age.

Outer space—the last frontier—has been penetrated.

Over a billion people have won their independence from colonial rule.

All the world's people including the heretofore underprivileged are demanding the good things of life.

The United Nations is a major force in helping to solve these and other problems.

The membership of the United Nations has grown to 114 nations from an original membership of 51 nations in 1945.

The parent organization consists of:

The General Assembly (its parliamentary body)

The Security Council (primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace)

The Economic and Social Council (devoted to economic and social development)

The Trusteeship Council (responsible for the well-being of dependent peoples)

The Secretariat (the international civil service with the Secretary-General as chief administrative officer)

The International Court of Justice (sometimes called the World Court)

Committees and Commissions created by the above bodies to carry forward the work of the organization

What is the UN family doing to meet the Four Objectives of the charter?

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CYPRUS In 1963-64, the United Nations sent a force to keep peace between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. A United Nations Mediator is trying to find a basis for peaceful settlement.

CUBA In 1962, Intervention of the Secretary-General and the Security Council, led to a way to avoid a confrontation of the United States and the U.S.S.R. Later the UN assisted in the removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba.

CONGO In 1960, in response to an appeal for aid from the Congolese Government, the Security Council of the UN voted to send forces into the Congo. These forces prevented the spread of hostilities and helped to stabilize conditions. Simultaneously, a vast assistance program was launched under the auspices of the UN family to insure the political, economic and social well-being of the Congo.

MIDDLE EAST In 1958 the UN Observation Group in Lebanon and the UN Special Representative in Jordan stabilized peace and security in these countries.

SUEZ In 1956 when France, the United Kingdom and Israel took armed action against Egypt, the UN secured a cease-fire and withdrawal of troops; created the UN Emergency Force to insure peace along the Egyptian-Israeli border; and arranged for clearing the Suez Canal.

KOREA In 1950 the UN stopped aggression in Korea through collective military action and forced the aggressor north of the 38th Parallel. The UN Korean Reconstruction Agency helped Korea to rebuild its economy.

PALESTINE In 1949, after a cease-fire, UN action brought about the signing of an armistice between Israel and her Arab neighbors. The UN has since supervised compliance with the agreements.

KASHMIR In 1948 the UN effected a cease-fire in Kashmir and stopped what might have become large-scale hostilities. The issue is not yet solved, but UN efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement and armed hostilities have not been resumed.

GREECE In 1948 the UN kept Greece's borders under surveillance to prevent outside aid to the Communist guerillas in Greece.

LEBANON, SYRIA AND LEBANON In 1945, by airing the complaints of Iran, Syria and Lebanon, the UN effected the withdrawal of foreign troops from these countries.

And, in the field of disarmament —

The member nations of the UN unanimously adopted a General Assembly resolution calling for total disarmament by all nations, with strengthened UN machinery and an international police force.

The member nations of the UN adopted General Assembly resolutions including the plea for the cessation of nuclear testing; this resulted in the limited nuclear test ban agreement, and the resolution forbidding the carrying of nuclear weapons on space vehicles.

To affirm faith in fundamental human rights, and the sovereign equality of nations large and small

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly on December 10, 1948, now has world-wide influence. It has been cited in General Assembly resolutions. Articles of the Declaration have been incorporated in constitutions of new states.

International agreements have been reached to prevent the crime of genocide, to abolish the last vestige of slavery, to eliminate forced labor and to promote equal rights for women.

Covenants on Human Rights are being drafted.

The UN assists in the orderly liquidation of the colonial system.

It has assisted some nations to freedom and welcomed most of the new states into membership as equal partners.

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for international law can be maintained —

The General Assembly and the World Court have contributed to the body of international law.

Members of the UN family make regulatory law in their specialized fields.

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The U.S. and the UN

U.S. initiative helped to bring the UN and many of its specialized agencies into being.

The U.S. provided the land on which the UN's permanent headquarters was built.

The U.S. asked for UN action in Korea.

The U.S. introduced the Uniting for Peace Resolution which, in times of aggression or threats of aggression, makes possible UN action by the General Assembly if the Security Council is prevented, because of a veto, from fulfilling its responsibilities.

The U.S. took the initiative to bring the Middle East and Hungarian crises to the UN.

The U.S., when asked for assistance, advised the Congo to appeal to the UN for aid.

The U.S. requested the UN to consider the issue of Soviet missiles in Cuba.

The U.S. initiated the atomic-for-peace program.

The U.S. proposed the UN Decade of Development to speed economic progress.

The United States recognizes that in this world which now can be spanned in hours, where science can bring about either undreamed of progress or complete devastation, the United Nations must continue its work. The decision is ours as to whether the U.S. continues to support the UN and to strengthen it, for "we the peoples" are responsible for U.S. policy in the UN. The UN record of action for peace is impressive. We, the peoples, owe the UN our active support.

The United Nations is a human institution, one which reflects the idealism and the weaknesses of the people it represents. The United Nations Charter begins with the phrase:

"We, the peoples of the United Nations . . ."

Inform yourself about the United Nations.

Talk with your friends and neighbors and exchange ideas about the UN and our Government's role in it.

Join the United Nations Association chapter in your community and become an active worker in its program.

Encourage the organizations to which you belong to develop active and informative programs on the UN.

Urge your public school and community libraries to stock books on the UN.

Know your facts about the UN to refute unfounded attacks.

For further information and a list of inexpensive publications write:

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA

345 East 46th Street, New York, New York 10017



The Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1961, proclaimed that obligations of the UN Charter extended to man's actions in outer space. The nations agreed that no one nation should annex the moon or any celestial body. A committee of the General Assembly has been codifying the law of outer space.

The United Nations has, by resolution, listed 26 member nations as "developed"; the other members are considered "underdeveloped." Because the former are able to take advantage of modern techniques, the disparity in living standards between the two groups continues to grow. Some people say this is a greater threat to peace than the cold war.

The entire UN family is developing a program to help the underprivileged peoples to help themselves to decent living standards. For example:

The UN Special Fund analyzes the resources of "underdeveloped" countries and outlines a program for their development.

The World Health Organization acts to prevent epidemics, teaches people sanitation and helps to prolong life.

The Food and Agriculture Organization works to improve and increase food supplies.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is improving the basic education of people in "underdeveloped" nations.

The International Labor Organization is working to train manpower and establish better labor conditions.

The International Bank, International Monetary Fund and the International Development Association, by various means, help to stabilize currencies and assist nations with the financial resources for economic development and the expansion of world trade.

The International Atomic Energy Agency has as a major purpose inspection of the use of atomic materials supplied by one country to another to prevent any diversion for military purposes.

The United Nations has three budgets: first, the regular operating budget to which nations pay their regular dues. The second is the "voluntary" budget to which member nations voluntarily contribute to technical assistance and special fund programs, to refugee projects, etc. The third and unpredictable budget of the United Nations is that for special peacekeeping operations, such as Suez, the Congo and Cyprus. Some nations have refused to pay these special assessments, either on the ground that they are voluntary or that the assessments should be voted by the Security Council instead of by the General Assembly. A Committee of 33 of the General Assembly is now attempting to work out a compromise on the question of peacekeeping operations and their financing.

for the calendar year 1964: 93 2/5¢

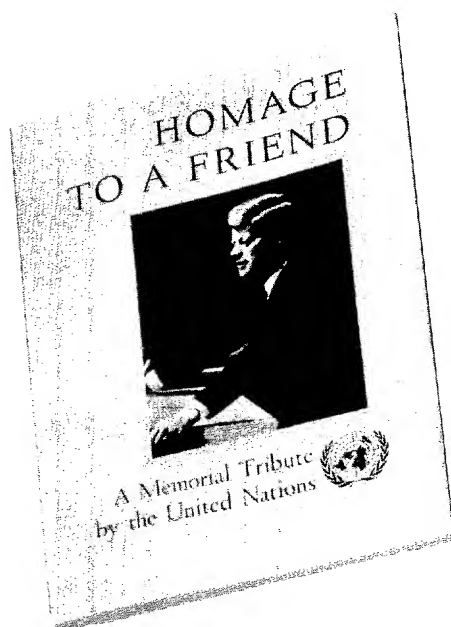
The Regular Budget	15 2/5¢
UN Emergency Force	3 2/5¢
The Congo: Military	29/10¢
Economic	2 3/5¢
UN Force in Cyprus	1¢

United Nations Children's Fund	6 3/10¢
Technical Assistance and Special Fund	31¢
Refugees: Relief and Works Agency for Palestine	13¢
UN High Commissioner	2/5¢

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	3¢
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	1 2/5¢
International Labor Organization (ILO)	2 1/10¢
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	1/2¢
International Telecommunications Union (ITU)	1/5¢
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	3¢
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	8/10¢
World Health Organization (WHO)	5 7/10¢
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1/5¢

International Atomic Energy Agency	1¢
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A distinctive book of historical value, **HOMAGE TO A FRIEND** records an unusual moment when the entire world, as represented by delegates at the United Nations, rededicated itself to the task of peace and the development of a better world—goals which President John F. Kennedy personified. Herein are reproduced the eulogies given by the President of the General Assembly and United Nations delegates, including Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, at a special commemorative session called upon the tragic death of President Kennedy. These tributes to the Chief of State of one nation by representatives of the world's nations are unique.

Also included in **HOMAGE TO A FRIEND** are excerpts from President Kennedy's speeches and remarks in regard to the United Nations. The book is illustrated and presents a Foreword by Secretary-General U Thant.

Illustrated; 93 pp.
Price: \$1.95

July, 1964.

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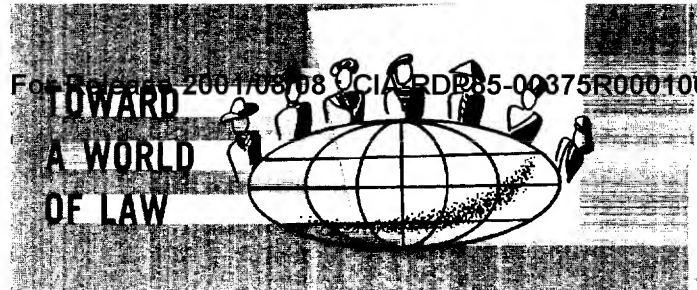
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112 UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

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AFGHANISTAN	KUWAIT
ALBANIA	LAOS
ALGERIA	LEBANON
ARGENTINA	LIBERIA
AUSTRALIA	LIBYA
AUSTRIA	LUXEMBOURG
BELGIUM	MALAGASY REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA	MALAYSIA
BRAZIL	MALI
BULGARIA	MAURITANIA
BURMA	MEXICO
BURUNDI	MONGOLIA
BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.	MOROCCO
CAMBODIA	NEPAL
CAMEROON	NETHERLANDS
CANADA	NEW ZEALAND
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	NICARAGUA
CEYLON	NIGER
CHAD	NIGERIA
CHILE	NORWAY
CHINA	PAKISTAN
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	PARAGUAY
CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)	PERU
COSTA RICA	PHILIPPINES
CUBA	POLAND
CYPRUS	PORTUGAL
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	RUMANIA
DAHOMEY	RWANDA
DENMARK	SAUDI ARABIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SENEGAL
ECUADOR	SIERRA LEONE
EL SALVADOR	SOMALI REPUBLIC
ETHIOPIA	SOUTH AFRICA
FINLAND	SPAIN
FRANCE	SUDAN
GABON	SWEDEN
GHANA	SYRIA
GREECE	THAILAND
GUATEMALA	TOGO
GUINEA	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
HAITI	TUNISIA
HONDURAS	TURKEY
HUNGARY	UGANDA
ICELAND	UKRAINIAN S.S.R.
INDIA	U.S.S.R.
INDONESIA	UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
IRAN	UNITED KINGDOM
IRAQ	UNITED REPUBLIC OF
IRELAND	TANGANYIKA AND
ISRAEL	ZANZIBAR
ITALY	UNITED STATES
IVORY COAST	UPPER VOLTA
JAMAICA	URUGUAY
JAPAN	VENEZUELA
JORDAN	YEMEN
KENYA	

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The U.N. looks toward the strengthening of peaceful procedures for adjusting international conflicts in accordance with international law. Solutions are being sought for such questions as the use of outer space and the nuclear arms race.

The General Assembly resolution of December 1963 contained a declaration of legal principles for outer space. The declaration represents a substantial step toward the definition of law for outer space, just as law has been defined for the sea and for air space. In addition the Secretary-General has maintained a public registry of satellites launched into outer space since early 1962 and is assuming important new tasks to aid international cooperation in this field.

The General Assembly unanimously recommended in December 1961 that negotiations on disarmament under effective international control be conducted by an 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament in accordance with principles agreed upon by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in September of that year. The 18-Nation Committee has considered the divergent plans for general and complete disarmament and other measures submitted by the U.S. and U.K. and by the U.S.S.R. The U.S. proposal looks toward the progressive strengthening of the U.N. as a peace-keeping force, as world armaments are reduced. The General Assembly was instrumental in gaining wide adherence to the limited nuclear test ban treaty, which was signed in August 1963, and in September 1963 it passed a resolution calling upon all nations to refrain from orbiting weapons of mass destruction in outer space.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7733

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND
CONFERENCE SERIES 55

RELEASED SEPTEMBER 1964

OFFICE OF MEDIA SERVICES BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS: WHERE WE STAND

... the United Nations is dedicated to the same noble principles that have made our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution a constant beacon of hope and inspiration for all mankind;

... the United Nations has for 19 years repeatedly and decisively proved to be an increasingly effective and respected action agency for world peace, progress, and prosperity;

... the United Nations, through its efforts and through those of its specialized agencies, has greatly benefited the United States and each of its other members, individually and collectively; and

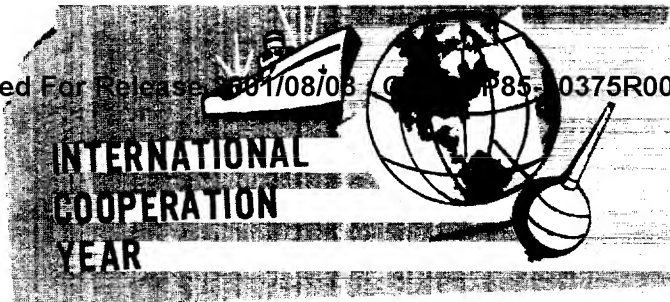
... the United Nations has earned, and is entitled to receive an affirmative expression of, the respect and recognition of this Nation, and of each of its other members, for its inestimable contributions to international peace, justice, and understanding.

From President Johnson's proclamation
for United Nations Day, 1964

The U.N. Charter is rooted in ideals upon which we have built our own nation—peace, justice, freedom, and the dignity and welfare of the individual, as well as respect for the inherent rights of men and nations. The U.N. structure also rests upon other principles basic to our democracy—separation of powers, an independent and impartial judiciary, a nonpolitical international civil service, free and open debate under established rules of order, and the rule of one member, one vote. In their daily work in the United Nations, countries abide by these principles in the practice of effective political action.

U.S. support for the United Nations is a matter of realistic self-interest; it is a uniquely effective means of promoting our own objectives. As Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, has said:

"... the foreign policy interests of the United States are generally in harmony with the foreign policy interests of all nations which want to see a peaceful community of independent states working together, by free choice, to improve the lot of humanity. And since the majority of the nations of the world share this goal, the majority consistently side with the United States—or we side with them, depending on your point



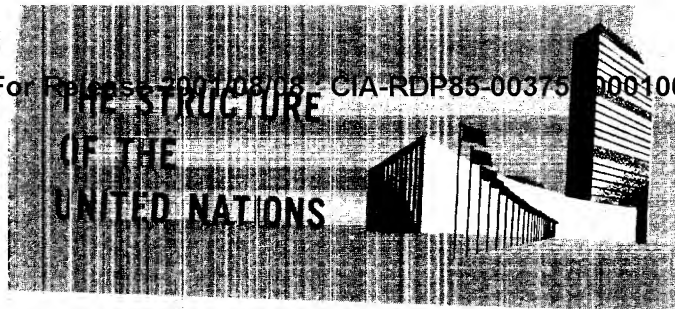
On November 21, 1963, the General Assembly designated 1965 as "International Cooperation Year" to commemorate the United Nations' 20th birthday. This commemoration emphasizes that international cooperation is a technical, functional, and political necessity of our times.

In proposing to dedicate the year 1965 to "making man's knowledge serve man's welfare," President Johnson said: "Let this be the year of science. Let it be a turning point in the struggle—not of man against man, but of man against nature. In the midst of tension let us begin to chart a course toward the possibilities of conquest which bypass the politics of the cold war."

It is in the interest of all nations to continue to share scientific discovery and to build worldwide technical agencies. *International* communications, *international* transport, and *international* economics demand *international* organizations. For example, the World Meteorological Organization is now working on an overall plan for a World Weather Watch. Current technology—weather satellites, communications satellites, and computer technology—makes such a global weather reporting and forecasting system possible.

At the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva (September 1964) the U.S. demonstrated recent economic breakthroughs in the use of large-scale reactors for commercial power. This new technology indicates that economical nuclear power lies in the near future. Also, this development of large-scale reactors offers the real prospect of transforming sea water into water suitable for human consumption and industrial use. These developments could portend great economic benefits for many nations.

Political as well as scientific interests dictate the necessity for a functional international community. The growing value of the U.N. as peacekeeper and peacemaker to the world lies as much in the effectiveness of its operating machinery—its mediators, its observers, its inspectors, its truce supervisors, and its emergency peacekeeping forces—as in its public debates.



The United Nations has six principal organs:

- *The General Assembly* includes all U.N. members. It may discuss any matters within the scope of the charter. Its work is carried on by seven standing committees plus several special or advisory committees. Its resolutions, except for those on financing, are not binding; individual U.N. members may decide whether or not to carry them out.
- *The Security Council* consists of 11 U.N. members, 5 of which—China, France, the U.S.S.R., the U.K., and the U.S.—are permanent members and have the power to veto any action proposed by the Council. The Council has primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security.
- *The Economic and Social Council* promotes economic and social progress and world cultural and educational cooperation through studies and recommendations to the General Assembly, to the member states, and to the specialized agencies concerned.
- *The Trusteeship Council* at one time had jurisdiction over 11 U.N. trust territories. Today only three are left; the others, exercising rights of self-determination, have become independent nations or have joined other independent nations.
- *The International Court of Justice* is the principal judicial organ. All U.N. members are automatically parties to the Court's Statute, but states may agree to accept the Court's jurisdiction unconditionally or with reservations that do not conflict with the Court's Statute. The Court may deal with subjects voluntarily submitted to it by both members and nonmembers of the United Nations. It may also give advisory opinions on questions put to it by any other U.N. organ.
- *The Secretariat* services the five other principal U.N. organs, and the *Secretary-General* is the executive agent for certain U.N. programs and policies. The Secretariat is staffed by international civil servants appointed by the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT



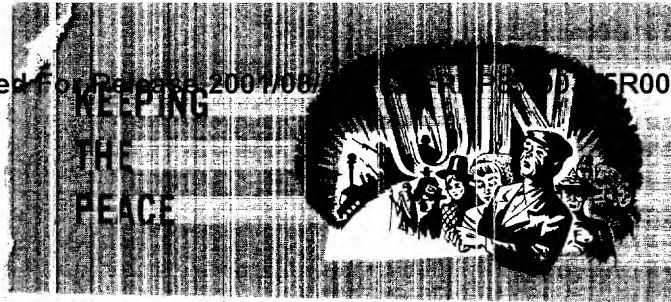
The 1960's were named the U.N. Decade of Development by a General Assembly resolution, following President Kennedy's proposal of September 1961. This term emphasizes the U.N. goal of swifter economic and social progress of the developing countries toward self-sustaining growth by 1970. The U.N. has set a target of a 5 percent annual rate of growth in the average national income of these countries.

To strengthen the economies of developing countries the U.N. is assisting them to develop their industries, to export their goods and obtain fair and stable prices for them, and to attract long-term foreign investment to aid in their development. For the individual the U.N. is helping to provide education and vocational training, health facilities, housing, and urban and rural development.

Coordinated and directed by the Economic and Social Council, U.N. technical assistance is programed chiefly under the U.N. Special Fund, which concentrates on relatively large investment projects, the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, and some of the U.N. specialized agencies. The resources of the Special Fund and the Expanded Program come from voluntary contributions of governments.

Financing of the Decade of Development is assisted by the international lending agencies associated with the U.N.: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Development Association, and the International Finance Corporation. The Inter-American Development Bank (not a U.N. entity) operates solely in Latin America.

In March 1964 the first U.N. Conference on Trade and Development met in Geneva to discuss on a worldwide basis the trade problems of developing countries, especially as these are related to economic development. The conference recommended the establishment of a permanent U.N. body to consider trade problems, particularly those of the less de-



The primary purpose of the United Nations, as stated in the charter, is "to maintain international peace and security, and . . . to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace. . . ."

The problems presented to the United Nations for solution include many of the world's most difficult and longstanding issues. The United Nations cannot eliminate all conflict, but it can help remove some of the causes and keep small disputes from developing into major warfare.

Possible U.N. actions in the furtherance of peace range from focusing international attention on a situation to undertaking massive military action to repel aggression. In each of the U.N. peacekeeping operations, fresh solutions were required and new experience was gained. For example:

- *The spotlight of publicity* in the U.N. forum compelled the Soviet Union in 1946 to carry out its commitment to evacuate its troops from Iran.
- *The good offices of the Secretary-General* helped persuade Soviet Premier Khrushchev to turn back Cuba-bound ships in October 1962.
- *Mediation and conciliation by a third party* helped the Indonesians and the Dutch find a peaceful solution in 1962 to the mounting conflict over West Irian.
- *Peacekeeping forces* continue at work: in Kashmir to prevent conflict between India and Pakistan, and in the Middle East to maintain peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors. From 1960 to 1964, troops from 34 member countries helped to preserve the territorial integrity of the Congo and to restore law and order. In March 1964 a U.N. peacekeeping force was sent to Cyprus when fighting between Greek and Turkish Cypriots threatened international peace in that area.

- *Massive action to repel aggression*, undertaken by U.N. forces in Korea from 1950 to 1953, succeeded in preserving the independence of the Republic of South Korea.



"The attainment by all peoples of the highest level of health" is the objective of the World Health Organization (WHO). To further this objective, WHO continues to assist countries in programs of malaria eradication, communicable disease control, environmental sanitation, education and training, and emergency health assistance.

Since 1955 WHO has been conducting a world-wide effort to eradicate malaria. By September 1963, 71 percent of the 1.5 billion people living in malarious areas for whom statistics were available were protected against this disease. Attention is also being given to such other serious problems as smallpox, tuberculosis, malnutrition, and the need for clean water supply systems in urban areas.

During 1963 smallpox was carried—usually by air travelers—from endemic areas to countries normally free of this disease. As a result, WHO has urged an eradication campaign through mass vaccinations.

In 1963 WHO cooperated with more than 125 governments in at least 800 health projects for the control of communicable diseases such as leprosy, yaws, cholera, plague, trachoma, smallpox, and tuberculosis; for the training of doctors and nurses; and for the promotion of maternal and child health. Specific examples include a study of the nature and extent of leprosy in the Katmandu Valley of Nepal and development of measures to control it; a trachoma control project started in Taiwan; a rural environmental sanitation project in West Irian; and a tuberculosis center opened in Libya.

About 40 percent of WHO funds in 1963 were devoted to long-range activities designed to develop and strengthen health services at the national and local level. Education and training of professional and auxiliary personnel received the greatest attention in this area. From December 1, 1962, to September 20, 1963, WHO awarded 1,600 fellowships.

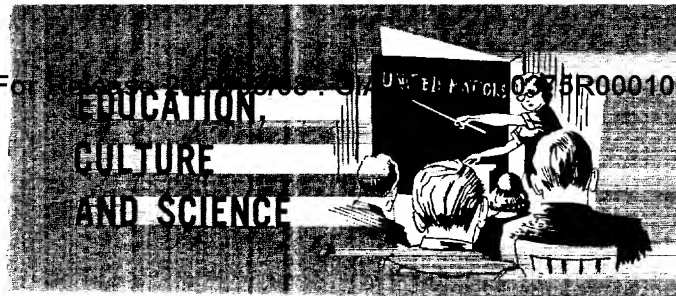
WHO also promotes and coordinates research by public and private institutions. Through its publications program WHO helps disseminate throughout the world the latest technical health information.



In 1964 the activities of the United Nations will cost approximately \$500 million, and the United States will contribute about \$190 million, or about 38 percent of the total. The U.S. contribution in 1964 will amount to about \$1 per capita. The activities referred to include:

- *The regular budgets of the U.N. and its specialized agencies* are financed by assessments against all members. Assessments in 1964 total about \$195 million, of which the U.S. share will amount to slightly less than \$60 million, or about 31 percent.
- *The U.N. peacekeeping expenses* are financed from assessments and voluntary contributions. The total authorized for 1964 will amount to about \$45 million (\$17.75 million for the force in the Middle East for the full year; \$15 million for the force in the Congo for 6 months until its withdrawal in June; and about \$13 million for the force in Cyprus for 6 months). The U.S. contributions—assessed and voluntary—will amount to about \$16 million, or about 37 percent.
- *The special programs of the U.N.* are financed by voluntary contributions. The total in 1964 will be about \$266 million, of which the United States will contribute about \$116 million, or about 44 percent.

For the most part the record of payments by all the member countries is good. However, some countries, because of political objections, have refused to pay their peacekeeping assessments despite the opinion of the International Court of Justice that these costs are expenses of the organization within the meaning of the charter and hence legally binding financial obligations. Unless the defaulting countries pay the outstanding assessments, a key issue before the next General Assembly will be the impartial application of article 19 of the U.N. Charter, which says that a member more than 2 full years behind in its financial obligations shall have no vote in the General Assembly.



Building lasting peace with freedom demands full educational opportunities for all, understanding and respect for other cultures, and the harnessing of science for man's benefit. The U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is the principal U.N. organ working to achieve these goals.

UNESCO assists member states at their request to improve and extend their educational facilities; it also fosters scientific research, promotes mutual understanding of cultural values and traditions, facilitates the free exchange of knowledge, works to remove barriers to international understanding, and helps to raise standards of living in the less developed areas through basic education programs.

To fulfill their goals in the field of education, the less developed countries need more teachers, more textbooks, more school buildings, and, above all, more educational planners and administrators. As a major step in coordinating knowledge and providing the needed experts, UNESCO helped establish in Paris in the spring of 1963 an International Institute for Educational Planning. Experts in educational planning have been requested by, and sent to, 17 countries.

In the natural sciences UNESCO has embarked on a successful program of survey and research in land aridity, seismology, and oceanography. UNESCO is interested not only in scientific cooperation and documentation but also, as part of the Decade of Development, in the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed countries.

Although the emphasis in the UNESCO program has shifted to educational and scientific needs, UNESCO still provides the most comprehensive introduction to cross-cultural studies by translating books, reproducing works of art, recording music, and providing travel grants to artists and teachers. These and other activities stimulate a better understanding and appreciation of the many different cultures in the world.



Two-thirds of the world's population, including 70 developing countries with over 2 billion people, are faced with persistent malnutrition. To help correct this situation, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was formed in 1945.

FAO helps improve agricultural methods. It fosters international cooperation for the wider distribution of food. FAO helps countries to develop soil and water resources; to use improved tools and techniques for farming, fishing, stockraising, and forestry; to use better methods for processing, marketing, and conserving foods; to develop agricultural extension services and cooperatives; and to institute sound land reform policies.

FAO also conducts a multilateral program of assistance to developing countries based on the use of surplus foods. The World Food Program emphasizes emergency relief, institutional feeding, and pilot projects using food for economic development.

In 1960 FAO launched a Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign. A highlight of the campaign was the World Food Congress, which met at Washington, D.C., in June 1963. The Congress recognized that technology is now capable of eliminating hunger, and enlisted private support for the goals of improving food production, processing, distribution, and utilization.

In addressing the World Food Congress President Kennedy declared: "The United States pledges its full support for this campaign through Food for Peace shipments, Alliance for Progress operations, the Peace Corps, and the international efforts directed by the U.N. and the OAS We have the ability . . . we have the means, we have the capacity to eliminate hunger from the face of the earth. . . . We need only the will."

President Johnson recommitted this Nation to the Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign when he declared in his address to the U.N. in December 1963: "The United States wants to cooperate with all the members of this organization to conquer everywhere the ancient enemies of mankind—hunger, and disease, and ignorance."



SPECIAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY

THE AIDS IN THIS SECTION are intended to suggest some of the current activities of the United Nations and its related agencies which are of major importance and which illustrate also the wide range of the work of the United Nations in the world today. Each of these topics is especially suitable for study programmes as on each there is a considerable range of useful information material available, such as leaflets, booklets, articles in official journals (especially the *United Nations Monthly Chronicle* and the *UNESCO Courier*), and in some cases also there are films and filmstrips. For information, consult your local library or write to the nearest United Nations Information Centre.

1. On December 19, 1961, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution designating the 1960s as "the United Nations Development Decade", which calls upon all member nations to unite in a sustained effort to break through the cycle of poverty, hunger and disease and to achieve for the "less-developed" two-thirds of the world new levels of economic and social well-being. The decade has a definite goal: to achieve an annual rate of growth of five per cent of national income in the less developed countries before 1970. The Development Decade will provide a particularly effective frame of reference for reviewing the life of the non-political work of the United Nations family aimed at reaching new world levels of economic and social well-being.

2. A major contribution of the United Nations in 1964 toward the realization of this goal was the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva from March 23 to June 15, 1964, with some 1,500 delegates from countries throughout the world in attendance. As stated in the resolution of the Economic and Social Council of 18 July 1963 which recommended that it be held, the Conference was based on the premise "that economic and social progress throughout the world depends in a large measure on an expansion in international trade, and on an increasing participation of the developing countries in it."

3. Another very important meeting was convened early in the Development Decade to determine how new techniques could best be applied to economic development and what scientific research had to be undertaken to solve the problems of the developing countries. This was the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology, at which scientists from 90 countries came together in Geneva in February 1963 to

present over 1,800 scientific papers. The subjects discussed fell into three broad categories: natural resources, human resources and international planning to develop both. A series of popular booklets suitable for teachers, upper-secondary school students and colleges and universities is being issued in eight volumes on the results of the Conference under the title *Science and Technology for Development*.

4. In 1960 the Food and Agriculture Organization, in conjunction with the United Nations and other specialized agencies, launched the international *Freedom from Hunger Campaign*, in order to create a universal awareness of the problems of hunger and malnutrition and stimulate the fight against them. National Committees are now active in 65 countries in this effort and the Campaign, which was originally scheduled to run for five years, has been prolonged for an indefinite period. FAO and the United Nations have also set up a joint *World Food Programme*, to which nations have contributed almost one hundred million dollars in surplus food, money and services. The main purpose of this programme is to use food as a means of economic development by providing wages for workers on projects such as digging irrigation canals or planting trees to control soil erosion. A certain amount of food has also been set aside to take care of the victims of natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods.

5. Two highly successful United Nations Conferences were held, in 1955 and in 1958, on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and a third such gathering will be held in Geneva, from August 31 to September 9, 1964 (Press Releases covering the activities of the third Conference will be available from the United Nations Information Centres).

6. In 1948 the General Assembly adopted unanimously the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. In so doing, it reaffirmed the principles contained in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that all human beings are equal in dignity and rights. Noting that "discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin in certain areas of the world continues none the less to give cause for serious concern", it affirmed the necessity of speedily eliminating such discrimination, in any form, throughout the world and of adopting national and international measures to that end. Schools and communities might wish to focus attention on this special subject for Human Rights Day, which is observed each year on December 10.

NOTES ON PLANNING UNITED NATIONS DAY OBSERVANCES IN SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES

UNITED NATIONS DAY is the one anniversary which is shared by all peoples of all nations. The forms which these observances take vary from country to country, but common to all of them is the rededication of the peoples of the world to the purposes of the United Nations peace and a better world through international cooperation.

School observances of United Nations Day, or United Nations Week, are most meaningful when they form part of a sustained program of study of the aims and work of the United Nations and its related agencies. The paragraphs below list some of the suggestions contained in reports sent to the United Nations from many countries. Teachers and other community leaders might find some of these suggestions helpful in planning programs adapted to the needs and interests of their own localities.

1. Study programs in some countries present the aims and work of the United Nations family of organizations through lessons introduced into various subjects in the regular school curriculum, such as history, geography, social studies, science, health and hygiene, civics and civics-related. Many schools find it especially interesting to make a special study of United Nations activities in a particular country, or in a region (such as Africa or Latin America), or the role of one's own country in United Nations affairs.

2. Another approach for a school class or community group is to study in depth one or more subjects of major importance, such as disarmament or human rights. Some of the current activities of the United Nations and its related agencies which would be especially suitable for such study programs are outlined briefly below.

3. Some schools arrange an essay, poster or public speaking contest on a United Nations subject. Prizes usually are awarded (sometimes donated by a community group) and the work and prizes presented on UN Day.

4. Many schools prepare attractive displays: posters, photographs, magazine articles and newspaper clippings on United Nations subjects. Exhibits of stamps issued by the United Nations are often held, with short talks by pupils on the subject or special event pictured on the various stamps.

5. The UNESCO Gift Coupon Scheme enables schools or community groups to "adopt" a particular school or educational project from a list drawn up by UNESCO. Details can be secured from the National Commission for UNESCO in your country or from UNESCO Headquarters, Paris 7, France.

6. Many schools study the work of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and contribute to its program through the sale of UNICEF greeting cards or other fund-raising activities.

7. In primary schools, some of the following activities might be undertaken:

- Drawing flags and maps of United Nations Member countries.
- Planting a "United Nations Tree", with appropriate ceremonies; it would also be appropriate to dedicate a tree already growing as the "United Nations tree".
- Learning songs from other countries and songs about children in other lands.
- Setting and discussing a filmstrip on the United Nations made especially for children, such as "A Garden We Planted Together" or "Three Promises to You". Both filmstrips are available in English, French and Spanish versions.
- Making a display of everyday things from four or five United Nations Member Countries in different parts of the world—pictures of homes, transport, schools, toys, dolls, etc.

8. Some school and community organizations make a special project of assembling up-to-date books, pamphlets and other materials on the United Nations and its related agencies and presenting the collection to a local school or public library on United Nations Day.

9. The climax of the observances in many communities is a school or civic assembly program held on United Nations Day. Its special feature might be: a play, pageant, or festival of songs and dances; a new United Nations film; a model session of the United Nations General Assembly, Security Council or other organ; or a speech by an outstanding personality with knowledge of the United Nations.

10. Information concerning available study materials, including booklets, films and other teaching aids can be obtained from the nearest United Nations Association chapter or from United Nations Association of the U.S.A. headquarters.

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UNITED NATIONS DAY 24 October 1964

The Secretary-General's Message for Youth

ALL PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, whatever their way and conditions of life, their colour or their beliefs, have their legends—varied in form, but similar in substance—about the struggle of good with evil. Such legends are usually imbued with dreams of a golden age and with sublime ideals. There can be few of us who do not still remember legends and tales of this kind which we heard or read in our childhood or youth, and who did not dream of becoming magicians and bringing happiness to men.

But real life has always been harsher than these dreams. The world has suffered natural scourges alternating with bloody wars; men have been plagued with diseases, and many have gone hungry or suffered other privations. Only recently the world was convulsed by the Second World War, a war whose horrors are still fresh in our memory.

Are men doomed to go on being the victims of such scourges? Must we resign ourselves to believing that, as things have been, so they will be? No, certainly not!

Man's reason has always prevailed in the end. Reason has taught man to create, and raised him to the highest level of development. Man has learned to master nature, to create

priceless material and spiritual riches, and to lay the foundations for all to enjoy unprecedented material well-being. And reason must lead man to renounce war and to put an end for all time to violence and injustice in the world.

Nineteen years ago, after the most bloody and destructive war in history had come to an end, the United Nations was founded for these very purposes. To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to establish conditions for universal justice and to provide decent conditions of life for all peoples—these were the lofty purposes laid down in the Charter of the United Nations. They are not the dreams of an idealist nor the fantasies of legend, but fully realistic even if difficult tasks. The present generation must clearly understand all these aims and actively prepare itself to strive for the realization of these goals, and for the future happiness of today's youth.

That is why I appeal to all young people, on this United Nations Day, to dedicate themselves to the sublime cause of giving reality to the ideals of the Charter; I appeal to them to work for the triumph of peace and friendship on earth and for the happiness of mankind.

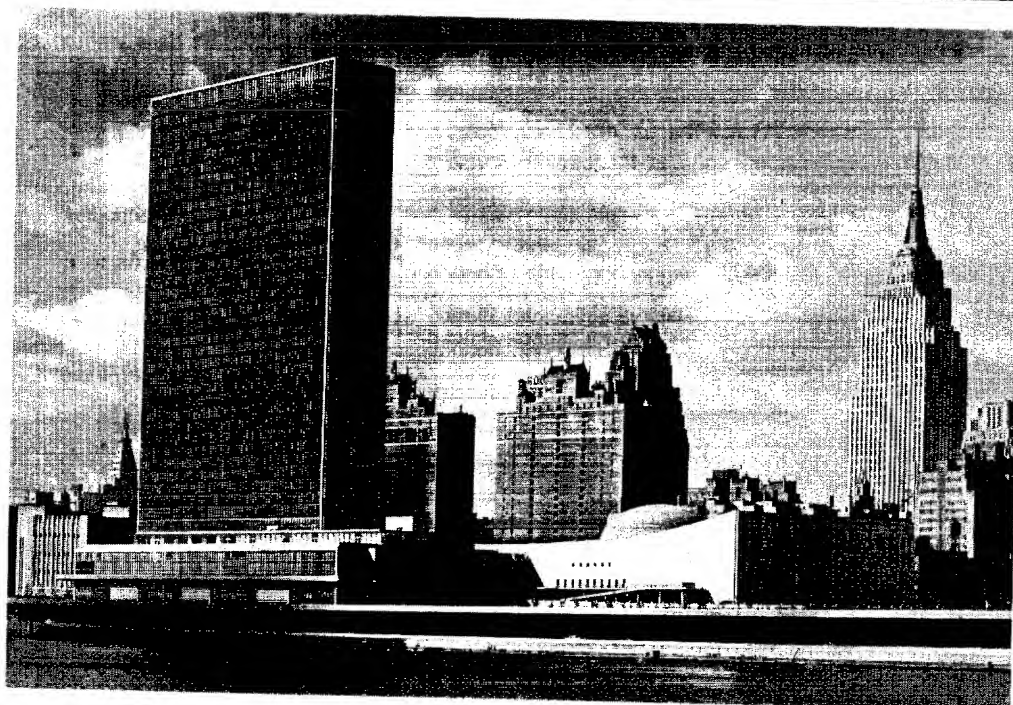
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Secretary-General

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UNITED NATIONS

LEADERS GUIDE

FOR INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY ACTION



THE WHITE HOUSE

UNITED NATIONS DAY, 1964

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the United Nations is dedicated to the same noble principles that have made our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution a constant beacon of hope and inspiration for all mankind; and

WHEREAS the United Nations has for 19 years repeatedly and decisively proved to be an increasingly effective and respected action agency for world peace, progress, and prosperity; and

WHEREAS the United Nations, through its efforts and through those of its specialized agencies, has greatly benefited the United States and each of its other members, individually and collectively; and

WHEREAS the United Nations has kindled an ever-increasing recognition and practice throughout the world of those humanitarian principles to which this country has long been dedicated; and

WHEREAS the United Nations has earned, and is entitled to receive an affirmative expression of, the respect and recognition of this Nation, and of each of its other members for its inestimable contributions to international peace, justice, and understanding; and

WHEREAS it is essential that the United Nations be supported, both morally and materially, by us and by all of its other members; and

WHEREAS intelligent public support of the United Nations by the people of this Nation depends in large measure upon a wide dissemination to our people of significant and accurate information concerning the United Nations; and

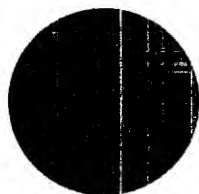
WHEREAS the General Assembly of the United Nations has resolved that October twenty-fourth, the anniversary of the coming into force of the United Nations Charter, should be dedicated each year to making known the purposes, principles, and accomplishments of the United Nations:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge the citizens of this Nation to observe Saturday, October 24, 1964, as United Nations Day by means of community programs which will demonstrate their faith in the United Nations and contribute to a fuller understanding of its aims, problems, and accomplishments.

I also call upon the officials of the Federal and State Governments and upon local officials to encourage citizen groups and agencies of the press, radio, television, and motion pictures to engage in appropriate observance of United Nations Day throughout the land in cooperation with the United States Committee for the United Nations and other organizations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-eighth.



A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Lyndon B. Johnson".

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

By the President:
George W. Ball

Acting Secretary of State

Leaders Guide 1964

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"... The United States Committee for the United Nations has become increasingly effective in publicizing UN Day and in acquainting the American public with the United Nations.

"Today, no less than in the past, intelligent support of the United Nations, and of our participation in it, is necessary to the effective conduct of United States foreign policy. Efforts to increase public understanding of the United Nations are more important than ever."

Lyndon B. Johnson
President
United States of America



"... I think that in the last year we have successfully come through a crisis of confidence over our involvement in the United Nations and especially over our participation in its peace-keeping activities. But the experience shows more vividly than ever the immense importance of public understanding and approval if we are to make our full contribution to the UN and the UN is to make its full contribution to world peace and progress.

"The United States Committee has done an unsurpassed job of keeping public opinion informed and responsible."

John F. Kennedy
35th President
United States of America



"... We must strengthen the UN as the great forum for ventilating differences — for the opportunity to present the truth — and for seeking workable compromises among our respective societies.

"Though we can write a recipe for international cooperation and justice, it cannot become a reality except as we live it.

"We dare not stumble. We must prepare our citizenry and our children intellectually for the task of sustaining the United Nations. Noble ideas must be supported by education and hard work.

"Only through the collective force of a strong and informed public opinion, united in its belief in the free spirit, shall we succeed."

Dwight D. Eisenhower
34th President
United States of America



"... The task ahead, therefore, is to broaden our support of the UN and to nurture it. The polls disclose that more and more Americans desire a strengthened United Nations — evidence that there is greater intellectual understanding of the UN as well as continued emotional allegiance characterizing the more common motivation for UN support.

"It is the charge of the Committee to aid this growing intellectual comprehension of the UN's varied complexities. Through UN Day activities, together, we can provide Americans with necessary perspectives by preparing and disseminating educational materials and informational programs. Your initiative can help to broaden complacent acceptance of the UN to a mature and intellectual understanding of both its principles and practices."

Robert S. Benjamin
National Chairman
U. S. Committee for the UN

We are observing, this year, the 19th anniversary of a successful effort in international cooperation whereby, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, 112 sovereign states are pledged to a common task—that of bringing about peace with higher standards of justice and common well-being for all. United Nations Day, October 24th, is designated as the time to review the basic concepts of the Charter, to reflect on the tasks which have been accomplished, and to develop a renewed understanding which makes support of the UN knowledgeable support.

On June 26th in 1945, representatives of fifty-one nations concluded their deliberations in San Francisco and signed the UN Charter. On October 24th, 1945, the required number of ratifications necessary to bring the United Nations into legal existence were filed with the U. S. Department of State. Desiring to mark that date officially, the UN member nations in 1947 passed a U. S. sponsored Resolution which stated:

“ . . . That October 24th shall henceforth be officially called ‘United Nations Day’ and shall be devoted to making known to the people of the world the aims and achievements of the United Nations and to gaining their support for the work of the United Nations.”

The observance of UN Day is worldwide. In joining with the citizens of

visible our common support of the principles and objectives of the United Nations.

But there is a second and more important purpose. It is to arouse and sustain the widest possible interest in the United Nations, and to make more people of all callings and all ages sufficiently informed on the United Nations so that their support will be reasoned and deep-rooted. In this way each of us in our own communities can help ourselves and others better understand the news about the UN and important events taking place in other parts of the world. It is hoped that speakers on the UN will command larger forums . . . that teachers and students will devote more time to the UN in their classrooms . . . and that we will all share fully in building the kind of public understanding for our peaceful goals as expressed through the United Nations.

The UN continues to be the target of a noisy minority of detractors who pour forth their doubts and criticisms. This criticism can have a salutary effect for, in a free country, discussion helps to clarify thinking and to increase awareness. Some criticism, however, does not deserve to be called argument, as it is only an expression of hate and fear. And the UN is a favorite target for the “hate-mongers.”

A major task of the UN Day committee is to help bolster good discussion

ities provide a challenge to develop solid intellectual insight along with emotional appreciation . . . an opportunity to explore our world responsibilities and to exchange prejudice for understanding.

1964 Theme

A 19th Anniversary may not sound overly exciting. However, with United Nations Day falling late in the year, the local committees and activities initiated this year present a springboard from which can be launched a full year of 20th Anniversary celebrations. The United Nations, in designating the coming 20th anniversary year as the "International Cooperation Year," has called upon member governments, non-governmental organizations and citizens to project a true image of the United Nations by publicizing international cooperative efforts both within and outside the United Nations.

International exchange and contact cannot be ignored or avoided in today's world. Modern communication alone makes this impossible. Nuclear energy, jet propulsion, electronic advance (to name just a few) have made a smaller world in which people can not help but share each other's problems. Points half way around the world are less than a day's travel away; and major occurrences half way around the world are but an hour's notice away. Peoples around the world now share in each other's resources, in each other's news, and

geared towards exploring existing programs of international cooperation, including the United Nations itself. These efforts will help place the UN in its true perspective — as a highly useful tool in a very intricate network of international ties. Hopefully too, educational programs will clarify the structure, program and purposes of the UN, in answer to the misguiding criticism of UN detractors. As any teacher can tell you, it is not easy to clearly describe a complicated institution like the UN.

The local United Nations Day Committee does not usually continue to function on a year 'round basis. However, we hope the Committee you establish this Fall will operate throughout 1965 as the community committee for International Cooperation Year (ICY). Our United States government will endorse ICY and will encourage a nationwide program, asking all local communities, national organizations and citizen's groups to participate. Therefore, your committee should be a well balanced one, which will include the participation of all those who represent the widest scale of your community's professional, educational, business, civic, religious and institutional interests. Your committee's efforts will be especially meaningful and important since they will spearhead and guide educational — as well as colorful and dramatic — programs, highlighting world wide international cooperation, not only this Fall, but throughout the

Organizing a local UN Day Committee

Experience has proven that joint effort by many organizations working together in a local UN Day Committee is the key to getting maximum community participation. An early start is the second essential for effective community-wide programs.

The National Chairman of the U. S. Committee for the United Nations, following his appointment by the President, and the issuance of the President's official Proclamation of UN Day, has written to the mayors and/or city managers of every city and town in this nation of 2,500 population or over — some 7,500 in all. Whether your community is this large or not, the appointment of a local UN Day Chairman and issuance of a UN Day Proclamation is anticipated. If your mayor has not as yet done this, call on him to do so now. Having your local committee initiated officially is highly desirable, but by no means indispensable. If your mayor will not act, you can take the initiative in your own hands — the important thing is that a committee be organized, and early.

If your committee is to continue as a community's program nucleus for the 1965 International Cooperation Year, it should have as broad a base as possible. Your selection of its members is an important task. You can gain from the experience of past UN Day Chairmen in your community. We highly recommend that you contact the 1963 Local Chairman — perhaps he has already passed on to you the complete record and report of his activities. This will certainly be of

help to you in putting your committee together this year. Maybe you can secure the cooperation of more groups this year. Important steps in forming the committee and getting underway are:

1. Make a list of the various interest groups and organizations in your community. Having this in hand you can determine who should be involved. Aim towards participation by the whole community.
2. Determine the official support you can expect from your town or city government, your school system and your libraries.
3. Set up a program geared to participating groups' interests; make certain that activities are planned to reach as wide an audience as possible; assign responsibilities to sub-committees.
4. Enlist the cooperation of the press, television and radio.
5. Try to find headquarters for the committee — an empty store or an accessible hotel suite that may be contributed.
6. Determine the budget you will need and appoint a finance committee.

Who Should be on the Committee

On the back cover of this "Leaders Guide" are listed the member and cooperating organizations of the U. S. Committee for the United Nations, with combined total memberships of

They represent a variety of interests.
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By highlighting special areas of UN activity you can appeal directly to the various interest groups in your community, thus encouraging UN Day participation through already existing memberships and affiliations.

As local UN activities are planned, study this organization list to see which are represented locally in your own community. Illustrating arbitrarily, there will be a local UN Association Chapter, Chamber of Commerce, a branch of the League of Women Voters, locals of the AFL/CIO, a chapter of Lions International, a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association or of the American Association of University Women, or a post of a Veteran's group. In any case, there will be several, perhaps dozens, of national member organizations represented locally. Every effort should be made to enlist their active support. It can be pointed out to them that their national organizations are members of the U. S. Committee. Also, their national headquarters have been informed about and invited to participate in ICY programs and projects. Many of them are already activating their local constituents on International Cooperation Year efforts. Therefore, assistance from them on the local level is entirely appropriate and should be requested.

The U. S. Committee cooperates with many organizations not necessarily members of the Committee. In your UN Day community programing you should seek the participation of all organizations since many of them, too, are interested in United Nations activities and programs. Do enlist their aid and participation.

Outstanding leading citizens repre-

senting the various professional groups in the community should also

be included on your committee; a lawyer and/or judge, representatives from the schools, clergymen representing the major faiths, businessmen, representatives of labor, librarians, representatives of the local press, radio and/or TV — to cite a few examples. These members, while adding stature to the committee, will also endorse UN activities in their areas of particular concern. And, they will know how best to approach their own colleagues for appropriate participation in UN celebrations. **It is important to seek out people who have not been interested in the UN before!**

Once your committee is chosen, announce its formation to the local press. In your announcement, include a broad outline of anticipated plans and explain the meaning and purpose of UN Day. (See page 18).

Establishing Your Sub-Committees

Following is a list of suggested sub-committees which should be established if and when you feel a real need for them.

- a) **Publicity Committee:** to keep press and radio and television informed of your various activities.
- b) **Finance Committee:** to establish a budget and to raise funds to meet it (see section below).
- c) **Publications and Materials Committee:** to secure and distribute publications you will need for your special meetings and programs. This committee can also be in charge of distribution of posters.

- d) **Speakers Committee:** to secure

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speakers for mass-audience, large-scale and/or club meetings and for school programs.

- e) Organization Program Committee: to work with community clubs and organizations, suggesting and implementing programs which appeal to specialized interests.
- f) Special Projects Committee: for special programs such as a UN Day City Hall Ceremony, a UN Day Dinner or Ball and so forth. Like our own Independence Day, July 4th, UN Day should be a festive occasion.
- g) School Committee: to encourage classroom and assembly programs on the UN and to advise teachers of available teaching aids.

Getting Started Early

The UN Day Committee should call its first meeting as soon as possible, preferably in late Spring, and certainly not later than early September. Following the announcement of the formation of your Committee, the first planning meeting affords the next opportunity for publicity, which should not be overlooked. It will be important to keep in close touch with the press and a publicity sub-committee should be set up. If representatives of the press cannot attend the first meeting, the Publicity Chairman should personally deliver a release to the newspapers.

A September "Kick Off" Meeting

Arouse local interest by holding a "kick-off" meeting early in September to move your UN Day program into high gear, and to obtain publicity for your forthcoming events. Com-

heads of important organizations, and representatives of the press, radio

and TV should be invited to attend.

Here would be a typical program:

- Signing of the Mayor's UN Day Proclamation;
- Reading of the Proclamation and remarks by the Mayor;
- Over-all plans for the UN Day observance described by the Chairman;
- Discussion from the floor and distribution of literature and materials;
- Distribution of news releases and publicity material.

A Headquarters and Budget

If possible, your Committee should establish a centrally located headquarters. If there is no World Affairs Council or UN Association to provide space and staff, an empty store on the main street or a convenient hotel or library are your best bets. You will also need a volunteer staff and some equipment—at least a typewriter, a telephone, and access to a mimeograph machine. The headquarters can be made attractive with posters, flags, literature and window displays. Some mayors automatically allot funds to the local UN Day Committees. Where funds are not forthcoming from the city or town, contributions can be secured from local businesses, from the newspaper and radio stations, from private individual contributors. A final source for funds may be the UN celebration itself—such as UN Day dinner, or a concert, or an international fair or exhibit

written record of all the arrangements you make. This record will not only be useful to your committee members, but will prove to be a valuable aid for next year's UN Day Chairman.

He can profit from your experience. At the conclusion of your UN Day and International Cooperation Year celebrations, this record can be filed in your Mayor's office to aid his forthcoming appointee.

Program Aids

U. S. Committee Materials

A great variety of interesting and well tested publications and materials are available to help you. Most of this literature is not lengthy or weighty; it is brief and readable. It is, however, authoritative and accurate, and comes from four principal sources: (1) the United Nations; (2) the Department of State; (3) the member organizations of the U. S. Committee and outside publishers; (4) the U. S. Committee itself. When possible, literature is distributed free, except for postage charges, but increasing costs of printing make this more and more difficult. Thus, a nominal charge for some of this material is necessary.

A partial listing of UN Day materials is reproduced in the back of this booklet and may be used as an order blank. A full Publication List is available in quantity at no charge. Early community distribution of these lists will allow cooperating groups time to order and receive their own specialized materials well in advance of UN Day.

It is important to order your materials **early**; at least three weeks must be allowed for delivery. Information and display materials should be distributed to stores, banks, schools, libraries, theatres, railroad and airline ter-

restaurants, etc. Individual young people—the Boy or Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, 4-H, the YMCA and YWCA and other groups—are often recruited to assist in distributing posters and other display materials.

Speakers Bureau

A Speakers Bureau is a most important sub-committee assignment. The responsibility is two-fold: it should attempt to encourage schools, clubs and study groups to devote their October meetings to the UN—and it should be equipped to suggest stimulating speakers for these meetings.

If there is a World Affairs Council or a UN Association Chapter in your community, they may have already in existence a Speakers Bureau which should be utilized, and with which the activities of your UN Day Committee can be coordinated. Other sources of speakers are government officials, persons who have traveled widely, college and school faculties, foreign students, organizations concerned with international affairs, editorial writers, radio commentators, and other prominent individuals in the community. It is easier to enlist a corps of speakers if you can supply them with speech material. A Speakers Kit is available from U. S. Committee headquarters and will be

rial. Let the community know of the speakers you have available, and encourage each local organization club meeting to include a speaker and program on the UN during the month of October.

If you can afford to pay train expenses or a fee for a nationally known figure, write to the **Speakers Services for the United Nations**, 345 East 46 Street, New York City. Regional offices of the **Speakers Services** have been set up in Kansas City, Missouri; Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Chicago, Illinois; Dallas, Texas and Denver, Colorado. (See page 25). Well known "name" speakers are usually committed weeks ahead of time. So your speaker arrangements should be made as early as possible.

Films

When you do not have a prominent speaker, films or film strips accompanying a factual talk can be effective in presenting information on the work of the United Nations. A wide variety of UN films on a rental basis are available from: William M. Dennis Film Libraries, 2506½ West 7th

Contemporary Films, Inc., 267 West 25th Street, New York 1, N. Y.; Contemporary Films, Inc., 614 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois.

In filling requests for films, consideration should be given to the special interests of schools, women's clubs, farmers, businessmen, veterans and labor. A catalogue listing current films is available from the U. S. Committee on request.

Posters, Flags, Decorations

On hand are selected materials which have been found to be of value in implementing UN Day programs. These include posters and poster sets, flags, table mats and paper napkins. For details, see the Publications List at the back of this book.

The "UN-We Believe" emblem (the UN seal with the added motto UN-We Believe) has been designed for use by individuals, organizations and business concerns. Stationery cuts, windshield stickers and an additional variety of suggested uses of the emblem can be found in the Committee's Publications List.

Community-Wide Programs

There are eight major types of activities which contribute to an effective and well-rounded United Nations program: (1) a popular community-wide event of some kind; (2) club discussions and group meetings; (3) religious programs; (4) school participation; (5) cooperation of stores, banks, restaurants and others; (6)

and similar cultural centers; (7) promotion of international meals; (8) cooperation of the mass media with special shows on radio and television. Following are a few examples of activities which have proved to be successful.

City Hall Ceremonies

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should provide for widespread community participation. They should include a speech by the mayor, the reading of his proclamation, the raising of the U. S. and the UN flags. Participation of veterans' organizations and the Armed Forces is especially desirable since UN Day is a patriotic event. Music of several nations (possibly representing the nationality groups in your own community), a reading of the Preamble to the Charter, a presentation of colors —can also be included in the City Hall ceremony.

Luncheons and Dinners

Clubs, professional and fraternal associations, churches, unions, and veterans groups can all participate in sponsoring UN luncheons and dinners around the time of UN Day. These meetings can feature a speaker, perhaps a foreign guest, or a film.

A UN Day Family Meal

For the past five years, the Committee has encouraged Americans to join across the nation in serving an international dinner. The White House, the Armed Forces and many of our national member organizations along with leading steamship lines, restaurants, hotels and airlines have served a UN Day Meal of foreign dishes. International recipes are carried in our new, "Cookbook of the United Nations". While serving your international meal at home, encourage children to read about the countries represented on your international menu. The table can be decorated with small flags of UN member nations. Consider inviting foreign students in your community as guests

UN Day Parties

A community-wide birthday party attracts all age levels. Everyone loves parties, and UN parties provide opportunities for fun while learning. Foods, decorations, games, songs and dances, can all have an international flavor and are close to common basic interests. Use the community center, the school gymnasium, the governor's mansion (if invited!), or an armory, and solicit the participation of local and state officials. You may invite foreign students or dignitaries as "guests of honor."

A UN Ball or dinner-dance has been found to be popular in some cities. A UN pageant dramatizing how nations work together in the UN also provide a popular means for involving large numbers of people. This project can be written and implemented by a school or club for the entire community; helpful suggested scripts are available from the U. S. Committee and from AAUN. Such programs can vividly demonstrate the idea that people from all lands have many needs in common; they can serve to bring together Americans of differing origins in a common enterprise. They can feature costumes, music, dancing and games of different countries and an international buffet.

UN Fairs and Bazaars

Our economic interdependence with other UN countries holds special interest for trade associations, Chambers of Commerce and commercial houses. A colorful UN trade fair, food fair, bazaar or fashion show are good devices for attracting the interests of merchants and businessmen in events which dramatize our economic ties with other countries for the ev-

everyday things which we need and use

A bazaar can serve as a fund-raising device if a booth selling UN books and other items is included. "The Cookbook of the United Nations", the UN notebook, children's flag sets and coloring books, UN notepaper, the napkins and placemats are all attractive, educational, and good money raisers. All are available from the U. S. Committee's Publications Center, with a discount for quantity orders—see the Publications List.

A United Nations Tree

The planting and dedication of a "United Nations Tree" or the dedication of a tree already growing in a city park, or school or library grounds, to the United Nations on United Nations Day, has been very popular. The participation of young adults, particularly those born in 1945, the year of the founding of the United

Nations, gives it added significance.

In some communities whole groves of trees have been set out and dedicated as the "United Nations Grove" with a single tree added each year.

Symphony Orchestras and Museums

For the past five years the U. S. Committee has written to 350 symphony orchestras suggesting the dedication of a concert on or around October 24, United Nations Day, to the anniversary of the United Nations. Along with concert program notes, a short talk on the United Nations during intermission can be effective. Museums, art galleries and art schools have also been encouraged to arrange special programs such as exhibits of world-wide art, lectures on national cultures as well as other appropriate events.

Religious Programs

The United Nations as a symbol of the noblest aspirations of all men of all faiths, has attracted the loyalty of every religious group. One-fifth of the U. S. Committee's member organizations are closely affiliated with the major faiths of our country. A natural correlation exists between religious principles and UN principles and objectives. A re-examination of these common principles and goals and common humanitarian needs around the world will help enhance a better understanding of the UN.

There are many specific activities which can be undertaken by churches and synagogues. A Religious Partici-

pation Sub-Committee, consisting of clergymen and laymen, should be appointed to organize such activities. Special religious services including a prayer for the UN can be planned for the week-end preceding UN Day. The Sunday preceding UN Day is annually observed by tens of thousands of Protestant and Eastern Orthodox congregations as World Order Sunday with a special message prepared by the Chairman of the National Council of Churches.

Other faiths have held services near UN Day dedicated to world peace and the role the United Nations can play in achieving this dream.

Here are some other specific suggestions:

- Sermons and prayers concerned with common humanitarian goals throughout the world.
- Statements and prayers for the UN by clergymen for church bulletins and the local press.
- Talks and discussions about the economic and social work of the UN by religious leaders on radio and TV stations.
- Church and Hebrew School discussion of United Nations cooperative efforts, especially in such

fields as child welfare, health, education and human rights.

- The initiation of weekly study programs on United Nations humanitarian efforts.
- Plays and pageants by young parishioners.
- Distribution of literature about the United Nations at church and synagogue doors.
- Parish house UN Day parties, with international menus.
- Prayers of Grace at UN Day meals. (The U. S. Committee has available prayers and graces by religious leaders.)

Youth and School Programs

The observance of United Nations Day in schools and colleges throughout the country is becoming a traditional part of the academic year. Young people's participation in community observances of United Nations Day can be a significant means of stimulating their interest in the UN throughout the year and for encouraging them to seek a better understanding of the United Nations.

A sub-committee for schools should be set up to assist busy teachers in securing literature, speakers, and films, and to encourage school participation in community observances. This sub-committee should include the Superintendent of Schools, the president of the local education association, and the president of the PTA council. The same support should be requested of all parochial and private schools. Contact the Superintendents first and ask them to appoint a com-

mittee within their school system (composed of supervisors, principals, and classroom teachers) to work with your over-all community sub-committee for schools. A member of your school sub-committee should appear before a meeting of the school principals early in the school year to explain the UN Day program. Reach all the schools, by informing the principal and teachers in each school of materials which are available and of community events which are planned. Your school sub-committee should also consider the presentation of a "UN Bookshelf" to every school. Basic pamphlets and books on the UN will be an important and lasting contribution to the resources of factual and educational information about the UN in your community. Your committee can assemble a basic classroom kit of UN materials for presentation to interested teachers.

While single copies of many of the Committee's materials are free, it becomes costly for the Committee to provide teachers with quantity copies for their individual classes. Teachers should be encouraged to use their school facilities for reproducing these materials for classroom use.

Elementary Schools

The United Nations is usually brought into the school curriculum at the fourth-grade level. Early primary-grade projects center on developing a general understanding of peoples around the world — learning songs, customs and costumes, making posters and drawing flags. Basic concepts of peoples working together can be taught in classroom skits and playlets. The UNICEF "Hi-Neighbor" program described elsewhere provides useful aids to classroom activities on other countries.

At the fourth- to sixth-grade level, the UN itself is studied. For this age group, flags and their meaning are often the key to further study. Skits and assembly programs can emphasize UN structure and how world-wide problems of hunger and disease are solved by the UN.

Mimeographed texts, structure charts, slides and other "home made" and "classroom made" audio-visual materials are popular. Bulletin boards

and scrapbooks are usual classroom media, and the school committee can

work hand-in-hand with the teacher in supplying colorful and pictorial educational materials for the students.

Here are a few ideas that have proved successful:

- An essay contest on a theme such as "How do nations cooperate in the UN?"—or—"What does the UN do for the children of the world?" —Prizes can be awarded to the winners and the winning essays reproduced in the local paper.
- A poster contest to depict programs of international cooperation by the Specialized Agencies.
- Decorating school hallways and lunchrooms with pictures and posters illustrating the meaning and work of the UN.
- Planning a school luncheon of "international" foods.

Copies of the script "A Better World", written for child actors by an experienced teacher is available from the U. S. Committee's Publications Center, as are a wide variety of other teaching program aids and literature. See the Publications List.

Junior and Senior High Schools

Assembly programs, substantive classroom discussions and debates, interviews with foreign visitors or students—activities in which the individual student takes an active part—are most effective at this age level. Model UN General Assembly, Security Council or Economic and Social Council meetings are particularly recommended. A model Security Council is suggested for small groups since

and relatively small space is required. However, in order to hold a successful Model UN, students must commit themselves to seriously studying the UN's operation and the differing viewpoints of each nation. Model UNs, debates and discussion meetings on a college or high school level can be of interest to all members of the community. The public should be invited to view these. Initiate model UN projects as far in advance as possible for they require careful planning and preparation by students and teachers. Discussion materials, background papers and a guide book on programing for Model United Nations meetings are all available (see Publications List). The Annual High School contest on the United Nations, sponsored by the American Association for the UN, is another project well worth promoting to high schools in your area. The Contest, open to all Junior and Senior High School students, not only provides a challenge to the student, but helps equip the teacher with up-to-date classroom materials on the UN. All high schools are sent a brochure describing the contest—your task is to encourage your Junior and Senior High Schools to participate.

Helping the Teacher

But most important is good, knowledgeable coverage of the UN in the classroom — no matter what the grade level. Your UN committee can aid the classroom teacher by helping to provide up-to-date, factual material. A most effective program for teachers is a one-day workshop with morning sessions devoted to

substantive information and afternoon sessions devoted to a discus-

sion of classroom UN projects and teaching units. In the afternoon sessions, classroom projects can be demonstrated and special teaching aids can be introduced by experienced teachers. The use of community international resources, such as foreign students or citizens who have traveled widely, can be encouraged. This type of program has proved highly valuable in securing excellent cooperation from principals and teachers. You can enlist the help of college professors specializing in international affairs to chair the sessions, and active teachers to present actual classroom demonstrations.

Popular Youth Programs

Community UN Day observances can include the participation of students and young people in parades, flag-raising ceremonies, and general rallies. Student panels or choral groups can be featured on radio and TV shows. Students can participate as speakers, in dramatic presentations, as ushers at rallies, and in distributing UN posters.

There are so many popular school and college activities, only a few can be mentioned:

- UN Assembly program with school orchestra and chorus, folk dancing, parade of UN member flags, foreign student speakers, etc.;
- UN edition of school newspaper;
- UN poster and essay contests;
- Convocation with speakers, or symposium with American and foreign student participants;
- A UN film showing;

- Listening to UN programs on television and radio;

- School lunch with international menu;
- Exhibits and displays on the UN in school buildings;
- Dramatic UN readings and pageants;
- Group trips to the UN's New York City Headquarters.

A "United Nations Bookshelf" for Schools and Libraries

In hundreds of communities across the country over the past few years, local UN Day Committees have presented to their local public and school libraries sets of books and pamphlets about the United Nations and related subjects as part of the local observance of UN Day. Surely every library worthy of the name should have up-to-date information about the United Nations. This is a meaningful and inexpensive way of helping libraries

which may need to add to their resources. Furthermore, up-to-date UN

resources are a sign of local interest in the UN, and the material is always useful to citizens, young and old. This is a project having the hearty endorsement of the American Library Association.

While UN Day can be the occasion for presenting a Bookshelf, the purchase of a Bookshelf can be made appropriately at any time. Such a collection makes a suitable graduation present, or interesting reading material for waiting-rooms, such as in doctors' offices. Reference libraries in business establishments, banks, and newspaper offices would also find the Bookshelf of permanent value.

When presenting a UN Bookshelf, be sure to have the local press, radio, and television notified of the occasion. Suggestions for UN Bookshelves are given in a separate section of the Publications List enclosed in this book.

Displays and Exhibits

Displays and exhibits can involve many segments of the community—schools, libraries, Chambers of Commerce, banks, stores and other commercial establishments.

The economic and welfare work of the UN, which might be called the "bread and butter programs," are particularly adaptable to picture displays. The activities of the UN Specialized Agencies influence the daily lives of individuals even more perhaps than the political activities of the UN.

For example, exhibits on the importance of world trade, showing exports

and imports important to your community's economy will tie in with the work of the World Bank and should be of special interest to businessmen. Exhibits on cultural interdependence showing national costumes, books, art and recordings can feature the work of UNESCO. The work of the Food and Agriculture Organization can be exhibited by farm groups; the International Labor Organization by labor groups and so on.

Poster sets at a nominal cost are available from the U. S. Committee's Publication Center. These can be sup-

plemented by additional posters and displays created by community resources.

Many successful display techniques can be used to increase local awareness of the United Nations. Local transit or taxicab companies have sometimes donated car card space; suggest this to your transportation service companies.

The UN flag and UN posters have been displayed as a public service by hotels, banks, restaurants, stores and theatres. Business firms often will agree to use a UN theme in a mailing to customers and in their advertisements. Restaurants may feature UN menus and use decorated place mats and napkins.

Commercial tie-ins make it possible for most business houses to have a display of some kind. Department stores and small retail merchants can display the many imported products they sell. Automobile dealers, travel offices and airlines all have a commercial interest in international cooperation and should be glad to display posters on UN Day. In past years local banks have been especially cooperative, by providing display space, setting up a special booth for distribution of UN material, and allowing window space for three-dimensional displays. Grocery stores, restaurants, food shops can feature imported foods and special UN Day meals. See your local store managers to secure their cooperation. Posters are available at very small cost. (See Publications List.)

Flag Displays

On October 24, United Nations Day, our own American Flag and the UN

Flag are flown in communities large and small. This display is a symbol of the slow, long struggle of mankind for cooperation rather than conflict in international affairs.

The Veterans Advisory Committee (composed of The American Legion, AMVETS, American Veterans Committee, Disabled American Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, Regular Veterans Association and Veterans of Foreign Wars) has outlined the following policy:

"The veterans' organizations endorse the display of the UN Flag on United Nations Day provided the American Flag is given the position of honor at all times as set forth in the U. S. Flag Code, i.e., no flag ever should be flown above the Stars and Stripes and, as a general rule, the U. S. Flag must be at the same level and to the UN Flag's own right.

"All veterans' groups are familiar with these regulations and should be consulted for special cases. To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation of this firm policy we respectfully suggest that all other civic groups and individuals participating in ceremonies commemorating United Nations Day, consult officials of local veterans' organizations for information and guidance concerning display of the American Flag and the United Nations Flag under all circumstances.

"We can demonstrate our recognition and appreciation of the UN, its purposes, responsibilities and accomplishments on United Nations

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affirming our allegiance and responsibility to the United States of America and the American Flag." The display of the United Nations flag is also officially approved by the U. S. Government. UN Day Committees are urged to effect as wide a display of the UN flag as possible, always conforming to the national flag code.

Reaching the Mass Audience

No matter how extensive or dynamic your UN information program is, there will remain an audience in your community which can only be reached by radio, TV and the press. Priority should be given to setting up a mass media sub-committee to work with local newspapers, radio and television stations. This sub-committee should, if possible, include representatives of these communication media.

Nationwide Ad Campaign

In cooperation with the advertising agency of Papert, Koenig, & Lois, the Advertising Council is once again mounting a major campaign for the United Nations. You will be seeing car cards, magazine and newspaper ads. These provocative ads are designed to make people take stock of their own reactions to the United Nations, as well as stimulate discussion and encourage the quest for further information. In August, special kits of radio and television material will be sent to all stations, with the request that they be used in October. Talk with your newspaper editors and station managers about the Advertising Council's campaign for the UN. Local mass media often responds better to fellow townsmen's requests

Advise your local newspaper editor that the Committee will send him prepared material and mats for his use free of charge. If he is interested, let us know.

Network Radio and Television Programs

Local networks respond to your encouragement. Ask them to carry radio and television programs on world affairs and the UN which are broadcast periodically over national networks — and offer to help publicize these in the community. Your station can get further information on the availability of these programs from their network affiliation or from UN Radio and Television, United Nations, New York. The UN Radio and Television office can make available their many radio and TV tapes for local programming.

Beginning in January 1964, six 90-minute television dramas about United Nations activities will be presented over the major networks. These dramatic presentations will star well-known actors, with scripts prepared by famous writers. Underwritten by the Xerox Corporation, four of these programs will be televised by the ABC Network and two by NBC. Encourage your local stations to carry them. Also help in publicizing them

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to your neighbors and fellow townsmen.

Local Radio and TV Programs

In addition, suggest and work with your station managers in developing special programs which can be produced locally. Some possibilities:

- On-the-spot coverage of UN Day community events;
- Panel discussions on the UN's current activities;
- Music representing nations of the world with commentary;
- Interviewing foreign students in the area;
- Cooking demonstrations for the international family meal;
- A UN Quiz program;
- UN guest appearances on regularly scheduled programs which have already developed audiences, such as women's programs, disc jockey shows, etc.;
- A UN film showing. Applications for TV showings should be addressed to: UN Television, United Nations, New York.

The Press

The U. S. Committee furnishes background material to newspapers and periodicals, but it relies mainly on the local committees to obtain the really significant publicity in their own newspapers. It is understandably the policy of most newspapers to cater to the local news that is of greatest interest to the community rather than packaged publicity from New York or Washington. A Publicity Chairman

committee is formed to work with the press in your community. In smaller cities one person may be sufficient, but in larger communities a Publicity Sub-Committee should be set up.

Obtaining publicity for your activities does not come automatically. It involves writing releases, visiting editors, arranging for interesting pictures, and cooperating with reporters who cover your meetings. Editors should be called upon just as soon as your committee is formed and provided with background material on the observance of United Nations Day as well as with the first release announcing the formation of your UN Day Committee. Editorials on UN Day are especially desirable. The goal is to make everyone in the community aware that October 24 is United Nations Day, and that the ultimate success of the UN depends upon individual understanding of its aims, structure and achievements.

One or more special UN Day advertisements can be placed in newspapers. Mats for advertisements are available from U. S. Committee headquarters. If there are weekly newspapers in your area, do not fail to contact them.

Currently, many local newspapers print a daily question and answer box or a "Letters to the Editors" section. Material for this can be obtained from the Committee's "Facts for Fallacies". Other Committee publications, the "UN In Action" and "Spectrum of Opinion", will also contain up-to-the-minute material suitable for local newspapers. These U. S. Committee publications can be reproduced freely.

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Magazines

Remind editors of local magazines and newsletters to include UN Day feature articles in their October issues. Many large factories, industrial plants and corporations publish house organs of some kind, and they

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and feature material such as "The UN In Action" and other publications which you will find on the Publications List. Most editors are eager for this type of material, and prepared ads will be furnished free.

Continuing Information Programs

This year we ask that your UN Day Committee continue to function as the International Cooperation Year (1965) Community Committee. Hopefully, your activities will generate new interests along with a large measure of responsibility for furthering UN educational programs. Your efforts for UN Day will launch a continuing coordinated educational program of international cooperation; this activity, maintained throughout the coming year, will supplement national, governmental and non-governmental programs on the International Cooperation Year theme.

Where community UN Associations exist, continuing information programs are a daily part of community life. UN projects initiated by some UN Day Committees for UN Day and Week, fill a year 'round need. We hope the community interest and experience aroused by your UN Day observance will not decline.

The purpose of UN Day is educational and the long-range objective is to create continuing public interest in the work of the United Nations, and the U. S. national interest in it. You and the organizations that work with you should capitalize on the interest,

couraging many "follow-up" activities which will keep community awareness of the UN especially alive in 1965—the 20th Anniversary of the UN.

- Keep the framework of your Committee active throughout the year, making an effort to include participation by all local organizations in your community. Your purpose will be to stimulate the various organizations and groups in your community to undertake programs evaluating the broad scope of international cooperation existing today.
- Extend your liaison with the local UN Association in your community (if there is one) whose program is devoted to developing a strong and well-informed public opinion in support of the UN.
- Support the schools and teachers; encourage classroom instruction about the role the United Nations plays in fulfilling our own government's international responsibilities by helping to provide materials which will enable them to do a better job. Support school or community model UN assemblies.
- Urge the local press, radio, and

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erage on UN affairs, emphasizing particularly the human interest as-

pects of UN activities. (A great deal of news and TV and radio programs flow from correspondents stationed at the United Nations, but only a small part of this information is used by local editors and program managers.)

Encourage committee members to:

1. Get the facts about the UN; keep informed; talk to neighbors and acquaintances; stimulate discussions.
2. Become a "monitor" for the community by answering false charges about the UN in newspapers and on the radio—and by advising the U. S. Committee of attacks and of new criticisms as they arise.
3. Follow our own Congressional and Executive action on questions affecting the United Nations and U. S. participation in the United Nations.
4. See to it that time and attention is devoted to study and information about the United Nations in their club meetings.
5. Express their views. Write to their representatives in the government regarding their views. Write to television and radio stations and especially to newspapers.

The U. S. Committee and the American Association for the UN—Their Merger

The American Association for the United Nations and the United States Committee for the United Nations voted in May 1964 to merge their organizations in a consolidation. A new organization to be known as the

United Nations Association of the

United States of America is the result. It will undoubtedly take several

months to bring the organizations together into one functional entity. In the meantime, both of the old organizations will continue along their regular program lines. For your convenience we describe the two organizations as we have in the past.

The U. S. Committee for the UN is made up of 132 national organizations whose individual memberships total some 65,000,000 American citizens. Its purpose is to: "disseminate facts about the United Nations, to arouse interest in the United Nations, and to promote the observance of UN Day in the United States." The National Chairman is appointed each year by the President of the United States and reports directly to the President and the Secretary of State. Local and State UN Day committees are appointed at the request of the National Chairman each year by appropriate local authorities. Last year approximately 2,000 local committees were formed. All organizations, churches, clubs, schools, business firms, industrial concerns, government establishments and all individuals in the community are urged to join together to stimulate a greater understanding of the United Nations on UN Day and throughout the year. Committee headquarters make available on a year 'round basis UN materials, program advice, and continuing contact with the mass media. Although set up by the Department of State in response to a resolution of the General Assembly, and enjoying quasi-official status, the U. S. Committee is financed entirely by voluntary tax-exempt contributions.

The American Association for the United Nations is a membership organization with approximately 325 Chapters. The purpose of the AAUN is to promote public knowledge and support of the United Nations and to mobilize American public opinion regarding matters before the United Nations. The AAUN from time to time issues policy statements and promotes debates on current foreign policy issues relating to the United Nations. In some cities where there is an active branch of the AAUN, members frequently act as spearheads in promoting state and local UN Day activities. They thus aid the program of the U. S. Committee and in no way conflict with it. The AAUN is supported by the dues and contributions (which are also tax exempt) of its members and friends.

UNICEF Projects

For over three million youngsters all over America, HALLOWEEN has become a holiday celebrated for UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund. On October 31st, the TRICK is to TREAT the world's needy children by contributing the collected coins to UNICEF for use in aiding health, nutrition, social services, education and vocational training projects in more than 100 countries.

The U. S. Committee for UNICEF, 331 East 38th Street, New York City, has available a Trick or Treat kit, complete with planning materials, publicity ideas, sample brochures, posters and identification stickers for 35 Trick or Treaters. Price 50¢. The Hi Neighbor books and records provide hard-to-find material from other countries

— games and handicrafts, songs,

dances, food and dress, history and folklore — they are ideal for plays,

pageants, children's parties and classroom use. Books and records may be ordered from the U. S. Committee. (See Publications List).

For Christmas and other holidays, "Thank you" notes and other every day uses, UNICEF greeting and note cards, designed by famous artists, add beauty to any message. The proceeds on the sale of one 10-card box, priced at \$1.25, will provide 45 children with a daily glass of milk for a week. They may be ordered on consignment without prepayment; 10% discount on 100 or more boxes. Obtain brochure from U. S. Committee for UNICEF.

UNICEF also encourages American teen-agers to express their concern for needy children in other parts of the world through their own special projects carried out in schools, colleges and youth groups. These projects, while developing better knowledge of UNICEF's work, affords young people the opportunity to contribute directly to its program. Further details on these projects may be had by writing to the U. S. Committee for UNICEF.

UNESCO Projects

The United Nations Education, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has developed a program by which every individual can help increase the sum total of knowledge in the world. Through the UNESCO Gift Coupon Plan, you can give "the gift of knowledge." Gift Coupons assist schools, adult education projects, community centers, libraries, and other educational institutions in less developed

areas of the world to secure essential equipment and supplies, the tools of learning so desperately needed by millions of people. Let us never forget that education is the key which can unlock the needless shackles of poverty, ignorance, and disease. For detailed information on the Gift Coupon Plan, write to: UNESCO, Public Liaison Division, United Nations, New York.

You can also subscribe to the monthly magazine, the UNESCO COURIER. Each month the UNESCO COURIER "opens a window on the world" by presenting cultures, literature, arts, traditions and problems of the fascinatingly diverse peoples of this earth. The COURIER is published by UNESCO to increase international understanding. It belongs in every home, school and public library. Annual subscription: \$5.00. Available from UNESCO Publications Center, 317 East 34th Street, New York, New York 10016.

Refugee Projects

The problem of refugees is a continuous one and a major responsibility of the United Nations. There are many good films, pamphlets and program aids which will bring home to us in America the desperate plight of millions of men, women, and children who are homeless because they have been engulfed by events far beyond their control. The U. S. Committee for Refugees has excellent material on needed refugee legislation and on ways individuals and groups can help. Further information may be obtained from: U. S. Committee for Refugees, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y. 10018; or the UNRWA Liaison Office,

United Nations, New York, or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations, New York.

Care Programs

We frequently talk of technical cooperation through the United Nations. There is one way individuals can participate in technical assistance by helping some other individual to help himself. Through CARE's splendid Self-Help program, Americans can provide a variety of tools and equipment to help people solve their basic economic problems. Donations also can supply much needed medical and scientific equipment to hospitals and institutions in many parts of the world. To cite an example, a contribution of \$1.00 to CARE will send 27 lbs. of food abroad, enough to supplement the rations of a family for a whole month. For further information write directly to: CARE, 660 First Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Correspondence Programs

The hunger for letters by people abroad is evidenced by the hundreds of requests which arrive in the United States daily, mainly addressed to the Voice of America, city libraries, or other internationally known institutions. Sending greetings and messages abroad on UN Day and other times during the year will give tangible evidence to peoples in other UN countries of our friendship and belief in the principles of the UN. If you do not have direct lines of contact in other countries write to : (15 years of age and older) Letters Abroad, Inc., 18 East 60th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022; or (Children) International

non Street, Boston, Mass. 20108.

Visit United Nations Headquarters

Literally millions of Americans visit UN Headquarters in New York each year. The vast majority go away tremendously interested and impressed; a study conducted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace concluded that a visit to the UN does more than any other one thing to create knowledge of the UN and this knowledge leads to future support. The UN buildings are now the number one sightseeing attraction in New York, and the guided tour is a stimulating and educational experience for all age levels. Guided tours through the Headquarters buildings include expert explanations of exhibits on display and the work of the United Nations. Tours leave at frequent intervals between 9:00 A.M. and 4:45 P.M.; the charge is \$1 for an adult and 50¢ each for children and students. The tours are free to members of the clergy and servicemen. Please note that during the months the World's Fair is open, tours of the UN Building will be conducted frequently from 9:00 A.M. to 8:45 P.M., Monday through Friday. Other UN visitors' facilities such as the Book Shop and Coffee Shop will remain open until 10:00 P.M.

Those wishing to arrange for a general group tour of UN Headquarters should write in advance to Visitors' Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017.

A recently organized service is Club Tours, Inc., 11 West 42nd Street,

the UN, taking care of transportation, housing and making arrangements for a full UN program suited to your particular interests, including special briefing sessions.

Daily briefings are also held at the World Affairs Center, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N. Y. 10017 and at the new Church Center for the United Nations, 777 UN Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10017.

At the World Affairs Center, free daily briefings on the UN are sponsored by the Foreign Policy Association. These briefings are held from 1:00 to 2:00 P.M., Monday through Friday and are open to the public. The FPA will also arrange for special day-long seminars or briefings for adult organizations or groups. Please address inquiries to them several weeks in advance.

The UN Office of the National Council of Churches at the Church Center holds a daily briefing at 2:00 P.M.; an additional briefing at 11:00 A.M. is given during the summer months. This office will also arrange a one-day seminar which includes a worship service, a general briefing or briefings on special topics if so requested, a tour of UN Headquarters and attendance at a UN session. Groups interested in this type of program should contact the UN Office, National Council of Churches at least two weeks in advance.

A trip to New York with a visit to the United Nations Headquarters makes an excellent and rewarding prize for essay contests, speaking competitions, graduation or birthday presents. It makes a splendid family project for a vacation period. It is an ex-

Sources of Information

- **Publications, Materials and Program Help**

The U. S. Committee for the United Nations is the official distributing agency for UN Day and other materials prepared by the United Nations and the U. S. Department of State. Nearly 100 different publications, materials and aids for UN programs of every type are available. Order materials you will need as early as possible to insure prompt delivery. Write to: U. S. Committee for the UN, 375 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

The American Association for the United Nations, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017 also carries a large supply of program materials including a current "Issues Before the United Nations" discussion kit. Write to them also for information regarding the organization of a community UN Association Chapter.

- **Sources of Speakers**

Speaker Services for the United Nations, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017—a non-profit organization sponsored jointly by the American Association for the United Nations and the Institute for International Order. There is no charge for their services. Speakers' fees vary from a token fee to a substantial honorarium; all require expenses. Speakers include members of UN delegations, of the UN Secretariat and Specialized Agencies, as well as qualified lecturers who talk within the framework of the UN.

SSUN Regional Offices are located at: 67 East Madison Street, Suite 1710, Chicago 3, Illinois; 1821 East 76th Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri; P. O. Box 521, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; 1600 Logan Street, Denver, Colorado; 3526 Cedar Springs, Dallas, Texas.

- **Sources of Films and Film Strips**
See page 27 of Publications List.

- **World Affairs**

Foreign Policy Association, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. Central point for information on international matters and on citizen education and activities in foreign affairs. The Center offers daily briefings on the UN, a reference service on materials and program aids, through a monthly publication, "Intercom" (special subscription price \$5 annually); also literature on foreign affairs, films, etc. Auditorium and conference facilities are available.

- **For Religious Organizations**

Department of International Affairs — National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., 475 Riverside Drive, New York,

National Catholic Welfare Conference, Office for UN Affairs, 138 East 36th Street—5C, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Synagogue Council of America, Inc., 235 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

- **Foreign Guests**

Entertain foreign visitors at your UN Day event. Show them the American way of life, and share with them your community's activities. Following is a list of sources for you to contact locally in locating foreign visitors.

Universities and Colleges

State Superintendent of Education

Superintendent of Schools

"International Houses" at Universities

For information regarding

foreign students write to:

Institute of International Education
809 UN Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017

To entertain UN staff

members write to:

UN Hospitality Information Center
345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

- **Continuing Programs**

Many member organizations have continuing programs to promote international understanding. Contact local chapters or write to us for information regarding national offices and headquarters. In addition, the following have year 'round UN programs:

UN Office, National Council of Churches—Church Center for the UN—777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017

U. S. Committee for UNICEF—331 East 38th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016

U. S. Committee for Refugees—20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018

UNESCO—New York Office, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017

U. S. National Commission for UNESCO—Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

- **For information regarding tours and visits to the UN, write to:**

Chief, Visitors Service—United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017

Club Tours, Inc.—11 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

- **For information on U. S. policies in the United Nations, write to:**

U. S. Mission to the United Nations—799 UN Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017

or:

U. S. Department of State—Washington

UN DAY MATERIALS AND PUBLICATIONS

Available from the Publications Center
U. S. COMMITTEE FOR THE UN
375 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022

NOTE: The Committee's Publications Center is maintained as a service; its income does not begin to pay for its expenses. Payment of postage charges are requested on orders of free material. When ordering priced material, please add 10% of total cost for postage and handling charges. Large orders weighing over 20 lbs will be shipped by truck collect. PLEASE ORDER EARLY. Allow three weeks for delivery.

U. S. Committee Publications

LEADERS GUIDE: For Individual and Community Action, 1964—How to plan and organize UN Day and year 'round programs. 1 copy free; add. copies 10¢ ea.

UN IN ACTION—Facts every American should know about the UN. 3¢ ea., 100/\$2.00, 1000/\$15.00.

FACTS FOR FALLACIES—Authoritative answers to questions and criticisms; suggests discussion topics, action projects. Rev. ed. 1964. 15¢ ea.; 100/\$10.00.

PRAYERS FOR THE UN—Prayers and Graces by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish leaders. Single copy free; add. copies 5¢ ea.; 25/\$1.00.

TEACHERS KIT—Includes UN School Leaflet and other basic materials for classroom use. 25¢.

UN SCHOOL LEAFLET—Wall map of the world; suggestions for classroom projects on the work of the UN. 10¢.

SCHOOL KIT—Modified kit of basic materials for student use. Single copy free; add. copies 10¢ ea.

UN STUDY KIT—For clubs, high school and college use. Includes basic materials on current issues and on UN action and responsibilities. \$1.00.

SPEAKERS KIT—Comprehensive background material and current speech reprints for the speaker. \$1.00.

HOMAGE TO A FRIEND—A memorial tribute to the late President John F. Kennedy, with a Foreword by Secretary General U Thant; the book includes the eulogies delivered at the United Nations and excerpts from the late President's addresses on the UN. \$1.95.

Other Recommended Leaflets and Pamphlets

UN DAY 1964—Leaflet setting forth the aims and achievements of the UN. Limited quantities free.

***STATE DEPARTMENT LEAFLET—**Purposes and work of the UN. Limited quantities free.

THE UNITED NATIONS: WHAT IT IS . . . WHAT IT DOES . . . HOW IT WORKS—Description of UN structure and work. UN, 1963. 15¢.

BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE UN—Concise, readable, factual handbook on UN structure and aims. UN, 1963. 25¢.

THE UNITED NATIONS—WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT IT—Jean S. Picker and Eleanor Roosevelt. Lively, illustrated text telling the UN story. UN, Rev. ed. 1964. 40¢.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND HOW IT WORKS—David Cushman Coyle. Full, practical insight into structure and work of UN. New American Library, 1962. 60¢.

THE U. S. AND THE UN; PARTNERS FOR PEACE—Alexander Uhl. Excellent analysis of UN strengths and weaknesses in view of current criticisms. Public Affairs, 1962. \$1.00.

CHARTER OF THE UN—10¢.

UN DAY POSTER—1964—Single copy free; 5/10¢; 100/\$1.50. _____
PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION POSTER—free. _____
UN AND RELATED AGENCIES—Structure chart. 15¢. _____
UN VIEWS—5 full-color pictures 11"x14". \$1.25 per set. _____
A PHOTOGRAPHIC DISPLAY SET—15 black and white panels on UN technical assistance efforts. \$1.50. _____
FOR ALL CHILDREN—10 posters with discussion guide; illustrates Declaration of the Rights of the Child. \$1.00. _____
GOING TO SCHOOL AROUND THE WORLD—17 excellent photos of school scenes around the world. Includes discussion guide for the teacher. \$1.25. _____
UNICEF PICTURE SET—5 full-color pictures of UNICEF at work. \$1.00. _____
WORK OF THE WORLD BANK—8 panels showing projects financed by the BANK. 20¢ postage. _____
AFRICA: CHALLENGE FOR THE FUTURE—12 panels with discussion guide picturing UN educational and technical assistance efforts in Africa. \$1.00. _____
FLAG CHART—UN members' flags in full color. 35¢. _____
FLAG STAMPS—Sheet of 88 flags, gummed and perforated. 25¢. _____
UN FLAG KIT—Paper flags of 112 UN member nations, identified, 2"x3", printed on both sides with poles for mounting. \$2.00. _____
FLAGS OF UN NATIONS—100 silk flags, 2"x3", identified, mounted on poles with individual stands. \$4.95 per set. _____
UN MEMBER FLAGS—Silk, 4"x6". 75¢ each with individual base. Full set of 113 flags, \$65.00 without stand. _____
Wooden stand for full set of flags—\$32.00. _____
Wooden base for one flag—20¢. _____
U. S. AND UN FLAGS—3'x5', cotton bunting. \$9.00 ea. _____
PAPER NAPKINS—Cocktail size. Vividly shows UN and Specialized Agency Headquarters in 5 colors. 50/50¢. _____
PAPER NAPKINS—Luncheon size. Pictures UN Building in blue and matches place mats listed below. 50/75¢. _____
PLACE MATS—UN Building in blue to match luncheon-size napkins. 50/\$1.25. _____
THE COOKBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS—250 recipes from UN Member Nations including 25 recipes for large-scale dinners. \$2.95 ea.; 10 or more copies, \$1.75 ea. _____

Film and Film Strips

UN 16mm. Film Catalogue—Free.

For renting films, write to: Contemporary Films, Inc., 267 W. 25th Street, New York 1, N. Y.—or, Contemporary Films, Inc., 614 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.—or, William M. Dennis Film Libraries, 2506½ W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

UNESCO FILM STRIPS AND ART SLIDES: write to UNESCO Publications Center, 317 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.

THE U. S. AND EDUCATION—Five 15-minute films produced by the National Education Association; also a ½ hour documentary, Freedom from Hunger, Washington 25, D.C. Write to N. E. A., 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 25, D.C. Copies of a free and inexpensive materials can be obtained from the U. S. Committee, free of charge.

**Check list of
Sub-Committees and
projects for
UN Information
programs**

NOTE

In assigning chairmen for the various sub-committees, every effort should be made to select specialists.

Finance	Libraries	Organization Program: Agriculture Business Fraternal Groups Labor Service Clubs Veterans Women's Groups	Publications and Displays	Publicity	Religious	Schools and Colleges	Special Projects
Church Services; Prayers							
Concerts							
Displays and Exhibits							
Dramatic Presentations							
Essay Contests							
Family UN Day Meal							
Festivals and Fairs							
Film Showings							
Flag Raisings							
Information Center							
International Exchanges							
Library Displays							
Luncheons and Dinners							
Model Assembly							
Museums							
Pageants and Parades							
Panels and Meetings							
Press and Publicity							
Radio-TV Programs							
School Programs							
Store Windows							
Speakers Bureau							
Town Meetings							
Tree Plantings							
UN Book Shelf							
UN Discussion Group							

Let Us Know What You Do

After your community observance of United Nations Day is over, be sure to send us a complete report of your activities including pictures, newspaper publicity, original plays, etc. Outstanding programs will be publicized in the committee's annual report which goes to the President and the Secretary of State. It is thus most important for you to provide us with a full account of your local activities, for what you do is the foundation of our whole operation.

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Adult Education Association of the USA
 Altrusa International
 American Academy of Political and Social Science
 American Association for the United Nations
 American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education
 American Association of University Women
 American Automobile Association
 American Book Publishers Council
 American Booksellers Association
 American Civil Liberties Union
 American Council for Nationalities Service
 American Ethical Union
 AFL-CIO
 American Federation of Teachers
 American Friends Service Committee
 American Home Economics Association
 American Jewish Committee
 American Jewish Congress
 American Library Association
 American Municipal Association
 American National Red Cross
 American Nurses' Association
 American Political Science Association
 American Textbook Publishers Institute
 American Veterans Committee
 American Women's Voluntary Services
 AMVETS
 Association for Childhood Education International
 Association of American Colleges
 Association of International Relations Clubs
 Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs
 B'nai B'rith
 B'nai B'rith Women
 Boys' Clubs of America
 Boy Scouts of America
 Camp Fire Girls
 C A R E
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
 Catholic Association for International Peace
 Central Conference of American Rabbis
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States
 Civitan International
 Collegiate Council for the United Nations
 Committee for Economic Development
 Cooperative League of the USA
 Council for Christian Social Action
 Council on Religion and International Affairs
 Country Women's Council of the USA
 Disabled American Veterans
 Foreign Policy Association
 Fraternal Order of Eagles
 Friends General Conference
 Future Farmers of America
 Future Homemakers of America
 General Federation of Women's Clubs
 Girl Scouts of the USA
 Hadassah
 Independent Order of Odd Fellows
 Institute for International Order
 Institute of International Education
 International Association of Machinists
 International Council of Industrial Editors
 International Social Service, American Branch
 Jewish War Veterans of the USA
 League of Women Voters of the USA
 Lions International
 Magazine Publishers Association
 Motion Picture Association of America
 N.A.A.C.P.
 National Association of Broadcasters

National Association of Colored Women's Clubs
 National Association of Manufacturers
 National Association of Women Lawyers
 National Catholic Educational Association
 National Catholic Welfare Conference
 National Conference of Christians and Jews
 National Congress of Parents and Teachers
 National Council of Catholic Men
 National Council of Catholic Women
 National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA
 National Council of Jewish Women
 National Council of Negro Women
 National Council of Women of the USA
 National Editorial Association
 National Education Association
 National Farmers Union
 National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
 National Federation of Music Clubs
 National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers
 National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods
 National Fraternal Council of Churches of the USA
 National Grange
 National Jewish Welfare Board
 National Newman Club Federation
 National Newspaper Publishers Association
 National Planning Association
 National Recreation Association
 National Retail Merchants Association
 National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the U. S.
 National Urban League
 National Women's League of the United Synagogue of America
 Pilot Club International
 Public Affairs Committee
 Quota International
 Rabbinical Assembly
 Railway Labor Executives' Association
 Regular Veterans Association
 Round Table International
 Sales Promotion Executives Association
 Salvation Army
 Society of Business Magazine Editors
 Soroptimist Federation of the Americas
 Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias
 Synagogue Council of America
 Unitarian Universalist Association
 Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
 United Church Women
 United Spanish War Veterans
 U. S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce
 U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce
 U. S. National Student Association
 U. S. Youth Council
 United World Federalists
 Veterans of Foreign Wars
 Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ladies Auxiliary
 Woman's Division of Christian Service, Methodist Church
 Woman's National Farm and Garden Association
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 Women United for the UN
 Young Men's Christian Association, National Council
 Young Women's Christian Association, National Board
 Zonta International